

WORK OF CONGRESS.

LARGELY A RECORD OF IMPO-
TENT EFFORTS.

Review of the Session Shows that
Several Important Measures Have
Been Debated, but Have Not Become
Law.

Has Accomplished Little.
Washington correspondence:

A REVIEW of the work of this last session of the Fifty-third Congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been relegated to the first class. The term has been particularly marked by the inability of the Senate and the House to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them.

Congress met on the 4th of December last, with an impressive and promising air, to frame among the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free silver bills and various individual schemes were then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among them were, in the House, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the railroad pooling bill, and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railroads, known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua Canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the House. Largely through the enthusiastic efforts of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the Senate bill was pushed to a vote in that body after protracted debate, and was sent to the House, where the conference committee substituted its own bill, which had been on the calendar throughout the session and which differed in several points from the Morgan bill. The pooling bill was passed by the House early in the session, but the Senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the House, and after a very sharp debate it was recommended to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the Senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session when they had been passed by the House. Prominent among them was the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently, but finally sidetracked. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-option bill. There were also on the Senate calendar the four bills which the House had sent over, to place on the free list sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire, but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negated by a small majority, and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass without debate. The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. No financial legislation has yet resulted from the host of bills introduced during the session, with more or less weight of authority behind them.

The Appropriation Bills.

The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriations for the support of the Government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. These bills, in the order in which they were passed by the House, were: For the military academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, Indian, sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial, navy and general deficiency. When the last week of Congress began the House had passed all except the general deficiency, and the Senate had the last four yet to consider.

The pension bill, as enacted, contained provisions that pensions shall not be paid to non-residents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, directing examining surgeons to state the ratings to which they think the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at \$5 a month.

The diplomatic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representatives, and the Senate placed in it an amendment authorizing the President to contract for laying a cable between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, and to use \$500,000 in the work, an amendment which the House refused to accept.

The agricultural bill empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one State to another, and fixed heavy penalties for violation of such regulations.

Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill, and much more was attempted in the Senate by proposed amendments. The completion of several public buildings was provided for in the bill as it passed in the House, and sums were added in the Senate for new buildings. Another Senate amendment provided for the purchase for \$150,000 of the site of the Blaine mansion. Provision was also included for the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the Department of Justice, to be known as the United States penitentiary, and maintained by keeping United States prisoners who have heretofore been held in State prisons under contracts.

The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battleships and six torpedo boats, and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men.

ANNA IS A COUNTESS.

WEDDING OF MISS GOULD AND
HER FRENCH PURCHASE.

Ceremony Is Performed by Archbishop
Corrigan—Only About One Hundred
Guests Present—Magnificent Floral
Decorations and Superb Music.

Scene of Regal Splendor.

The marriage of Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane was solemnized at noon Monday, and the fortunes of one of America's richest heiresses were linked with those of a penniless French nobleman of ancient name and proud connections.

The wedding, which took place at the home of George Jay Gould, New York city, will be marked with a white stone in the chronicles of magnificent social events. The paternal dwelling of the head of the Gould family, with its spacious rooms furnished in oriental splendor, was a fitting place for the ceremony, which could not be held in the cathedral owing to the fact that the bride is a Protestant.

The canons of the Church of Rome prescribed baptism in that faith before solemnization of the right of matrimony before the altar of the church. Miss Gould is a Presbyterian, and, while she consented to the Catholic ritual, she declined to join that church. A special dispensation was therefore obtained and the nuptial mass was omitted from the ceremony. The invitations were accordingly limited

to the relatives and about seventy-five intimate friends, making less than one hundred in all, as the house would not accommodate more. Archbishop Corrigan officiated.

Numbers of curious people gathered about the Gould residence, and through the park-way opposite as the hour of noon approached. They caught brief glimpses of guests as they alighted from carriages and entered the house, but the proceedings inside were behind drawn curtains, and were therefore invisible to them.

The bridal procession formed in the library, a room of ample dimensions on the second floor, immediately over the East Indian room, where the presiding to the bride and groom were afterwards exhibited. The guests received the first intimation of the formation of the bridal party by music issuing from an orchestra concealed in the hall behind a bank of palms and ferns.

The first number given was the "Largo" by Handel, by orchestra and organ, and "Eisa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," which was sung by Rosa Sucher, the operatic soprano, to the accompaniment of the string orchestra. This was followed by the bridal march from "Lohengrin," and the assembled guests witnessed the bridal procession descending the flower-decked stairs in the following order:

First came the ushers, Prince del Drago, Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting and Howard Gould. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Adelaide Montgomery, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Helen Gould. The bride then followed, leaning on the arm of her brother, George J. Gould, her train being carried by her nephews, Masters Kingston and Jay Gould.

They entered the music room and passed into the East India room, walking slowly up the aisle which had been made by running parallel white ribbons fastened to bushes of flowering roses. When they reached the dais at the Fifth avenue end of the room music stopped. The ushers stood to each side and the bridesmaids stood before the ushers.

Here, awaiting the approach of his bride, stood the bridegroom, attended by his brother, the Count Jean de Castellane, while on the dais stood Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his ecclesiastical robes. Mr. Gould placed his sister's hand in the hand of the Countess, and withdrew to the left, where his wife and her two little daughters stood. The ceremony was abridged by the fact that the bride has not, as it has been frequently stated, surrendered her own religious faith.

When the time came for the bride to have placed upon her finger the wedding ring, she handed her large and beautiful ring, set with a large diamond, to her sister, Miss Helen Gould, who stood on her immediate right. The Ave Maria was sung by Rosa Sucher, and the musical cadences

RAID AN IOWA BANK.

DARING DEED OF DESPERADOES
AT ADEL.

Cashier Leach and Citizen Bailey Shot
Down—Robbers Make Way with
\$15,000—One Is Killed, the Other
Captured and the Money Recovered.

Citizens Turn Out in Pursuit.

The boldest bank robbery ever committed in Iowa—one with the speediest and direct results—took place Wednesday morning at the little town of Adel, twenty miles west of Des Moines. Only two men were concerned in it, but they mortally wounded the cashier, seriously wounded a depositor, made off with \$15,000, were pursued and overtaken, and one of the outlaws was killed, the other wounded, and the booty recovered.

The crime was committed ten minutes after the bank, the Adel State Bank, was opened at 10 o'clock. Cashier S. M. Leach had just unlocked the vault to get currency to cash a check for a depositor named Bailey. Both Leach and Bailey had their backs to the door when two masked men entered, and without speaking a word, opened fire simultaneously on the cashier and the customer. Leach fell mortally wounded, and Bailey, seriously but not fatally hurt, staggered out of the door and gave the alarm. Before assistance could come the robbers had sprung over the bank counter, stepped over the prostrate form of the cashier, bagged all the cash in sight, estimated at \$15,000, and ran out of the building to a horse and buggy standing conveniently near. They lashed the horse into a run, and before the townspeople were well aware of what had happened he had plowed an attempt at capture the desperadoes were out of sight to the westward on their way toward Redfield.

The people of Adel were not slow in forming plans. A large posse, on horseback and in wagons, and armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, was soon on the trail, and couriers were sent out in all directions to call upon the farmers to join in the man hunt. The main posse continued on toward Redfield, but before De Soto was reached the advance guard, the men on horseback, caught sight of their prey, and the robbers saw that they were being hotly pursued. The vigilantes, for such they were, they having agreed to Trench the robbers if caught, made such rapid gains on the fugitives that the latter left their horse and buggy by the roadside and sought refuge in an old barn close by. There they lay till the posse arrived. The hunted men refused to surrender and the vigilantes opened fire, one of the robbers being killed at the first volley. The other surrendered when the vigilantes were made to set fire to the barn, and delivered himself and the stolen funds into the hands of his captors. The vigilantes, with their capture, returned to Adel, and the dead robber's body was taken there also.

BLOOMERS ON THE ICE.

A New York Skating Girl Astonished
the Central Park Boys.

The girl with bloomers has made her appearance on the ice. She looked pretty when she began cutting figures on the Central Park lake, says a New York paper. She was young and good looking. Her costume was of dark blue serge. The blouse waist was belted in by a knotted sash of the same material, the skirt reaching to the swell of the rather full—

While it is to be known as a "billion dollar" Congress, the name has absolutely no reference to its value to the country.

The name of Sing Sing is to be changed, but evil deeds will continue to think it a mean place, no matter what name may be given.

The largest known diamond goes to the Pope, no woman can cover use it to make other women break the Tenth Commandment.

If March only does the lamb act as well as it has attended to the lion feature, we will think better of it when it has become but a memory.

Heavy shipments of American gold to Europe still continue. The Count and Countess de Castellane sailed from New York Wednesday.

According to the Chicago jury's verdict in the Barnes case, a man who helps to conceal the mutilated body of a murdered man is guilty of no crime.

The stage is to be devoted again, to the Contention of Clancarty (Belle Bilton) and the Marchioness of Ailesbury (Dolly Tester) are to appear together.

A new button is made of twisted wire, according to a fashion note, but what the candidate wants is a buttonhole constructed of the same lasting material.

Two Baltimore women have just celebrated the fifty-fifth birthday of a friendship unmarred by any quarrels; but they are old women, not new women.

John L. Sullivan is going to Spain, and if the natives will make it an object to him they may learn that there is more than one way of clearing a bull ring.

If Cuban revolutions could last long enough for the reports of undying defiance and overtures of submission to appear on different days they would be more interesting.

The statement made in court that the collections in a certain New York church fell off one-half when the organist left shows that there is more than one purpose in church going.

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The report that representatives of 8,000,000 women will organize a system of national government at Washington needn't frighten any one. They can't do worse than men at Washington.

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A green goods victim, armed to the teeth, is tramping the streets of Chicago on the lookout for a man with a wart on his forehead who availed him out of \$300. Those Chicagoans who have friends with warts on their foreheads should have them removed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould
request the pleasure of
the presence of
company at the marriage of their sister
Miss Anna Gould
to
Count De Castellane,
Monday, March the fourth,
at twelve o'clock.
857 Fifth Avenue.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE WEDDING INVITATIONS.

So, his countess so bland, with his hat in his hand,

Presented his crest C. O. D.,
And the wedding took place on a scale that was grand.

And a three-million check corralled he.

The Comic Side
of
The News

THE BLOOMER GIRL ON ICE.

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PULSE of the PRESS

Resignation of Mr. Bissell.

As postmaster-general, the retiring officer has been a success.—Indianapolis News.

A smaller man, it seems, will occupy Mr. Bissell's chair in the Post Office Department.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Bissell has resigned because Washington life is too expensive for him, if reports are true. This is not a good argument, however, for increasing official salaries.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

He has been an unimaginative, hard-working, practical-minded executive head of a department in which strict business methods are all important.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Mr. Bissell was a laborious and successful member of the cabinet, and will be specially remembered by reformers for his thoroughgoing enforcement of the civil-service law prescribing competitive examinations for applicants for appointment and promotion to places in his department.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bissell has been a good postmaster general. That is, he found the affairs of the department organized on a business basis and he kept them so. But he has done more than that. He has practically demonstrated his friendship for civil-service reform and done a good deal, though not all he might have done, to extend the merit system in the postal service.—Buffalo Express.

The American Flag Only.
No more foreign flags on public buildings in this State. We can get on very well with the American flag.—Buffalo Commercial.

Chicago, with her great commixture of nearly all races known to history, wants to flag but one on her public buildings. That flag is the Stars and Stripes.—Chicago Herald.

Now that New York has declared that no foreign flag shall hereafter be displayed from a public building, Indiana cities should not permit them to be displayed in school rooms.—Indianapolis Journal.

Governor Morton on Washington's birthday signed the bill prohibiting the hoisting of any flag but the American flag over public buildings in New York. It was a good day for such an act.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The anti-foreign flag bill just signed by Governor Morton will put an end to jangling on this subject in New York, and the enactment is so sound in principle that it would be just as right for Hawaii as for New York.—Philadelphia Record.

Every one fit to be an American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, will agree that the only flag for official use in this country is the Stars and Stripes, and it is gratifying that this long-time disturbance in New York city has been ended in this decisive and patriotic manner.—Philadelphia Press.

The New Mexican Minister.
Mr. Ransom will make a creditable representative to the sister republic.—Indianapolis Journal.

Perhaps the Hon. Frank Lawler has noticed that Senator Ransom didn't have a petition.—Washington Post.

As for Senator Ransom, who gets the late minister to Mexico's place, it isn't everybody that can walk out of a \$5,000 job on \$1,000 velvet.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He is a man of ability and long experience, and his grace of manner, no less than his mental qualifications, should make him persona grata at the Mexican capital.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The President has done well in the choice of a successor to the late Minister Gray, but the enthusiasm with which the Senate endorsed Mr. Ransom proves little, for the Senate is in the habit of approving the selection of one of their own number to fill official position.—Indianapolis News.

Rumors from Cuba.
It is an anomaly which cannot continue forever that brisk and energetic Cuba should be tethered to medieval and somnolent Spain.—Boston Globe.

Cuban secession from Spain seems to be a certain thing in the near future, and there is much reason to think secession may succeed.—New York Advertiser.

Here's good luck to the Cuban rebellion. Cuba ought to be a free and independent republic under the protection of the United States.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The recent differences between Spain and the United States growing out of the tariff have disaffected the public mind in Cuba, and the cause of Spain has been injured thereby.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Tragedy of the Dog Show.
Whoever it may prove to be, an example must be made, or we may as well give up all thought of future dog shows, poultry shows and horse shows. Owners of valuable animals will not be willing to risk their property.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Occasionally there is a dastardly deed which shows that mankind still harbors persons whose malice is inconceivably base—in the case of the poisoning of the prize dogs at Madison Square Garden, the better quality of mankind is shown in the universal detestation of such a crime.—Exchange.

Another Kentucky Disgrace.
Desha Breckinridge having been appointed income tax collector at his father's home is in a position to know how far his distinguished parent is from paying that Pollard verdict.—Minneapolis Times.

Desha Breckinridge's appointment to be income tax collector in the Lexington, Ky., district is a disgrace. Desha showed himself a lawless ruffian during the Owensboro Breckinridge contest last year, and his appointment is construable as a hearty endorsement of his lawlessness. In the name of decency the appointment should be canceled.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Bishop's Oasis.
Bishop Fallows' home salon should be called a life-saving station, for does not its crew rescue men in peril from schooners?—Chicago Post.

The "home salon," advocated and promoted by Bishop Fallows, opened in Chicago last Thursday and if the opening day was any criterion it will be a great success. The salon has all the outward marks of an ordinary saloon. The drinks are free from intoxicants. If the salon is a success others will be established in the city.—St. Louis City Tribune.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CRURCH—Rev. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hennitz, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wierzbicki. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com. A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 132, meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUNE, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 11A—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCULLOUGH, G. P. E. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. A. McCAY, Com. Wm. WOODFIELD, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 68, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MAIT L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULLE, Sec.

PORT

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATY, ILL. MICHIGAN.

RIOT AT BOONE, IOWA.

POLICE SHOOT TROUBLESOME HOBOS.

Lively Time in a Chicago Institution—Wentner Would Be Mayor—Hundreds of Milwaukee Marriages Not Recorded.

Boone Police Do Good Work. The riot mill at Boone, Ia., has long been a resort for tramps, who would congregate there and spend the night. Saturday night fifteen or twenty gathered; they got a couple of gallons of alcohol and held a drunken carouse. Charles Elliott, the night foreman of the mill, was struck over the head when he tried to protect the company's property and knocked senseless. The tramps drove off the railroad men and the police were called upon for assistance. The three policemen on night duty attempted to arrest the fellows. The tramps attacked the officers. Officer Campbell shot first. Then the rioting continued. The rioters instantly fired. Lillian, through the back, wounding him so seriously that it is believed he will die within twenty-four hours, and a third through the hand. After the shooting the officers captured twelve of the gang and took them to the city jail.

FIGHT LIKE WILDCATS.

Inmates of a Girls' Home Engage in Wild Revolt.

Thirty-three girls confined in the State Home for Juvenile Offenders at No. 3111 Indiana avenue, Chicago, revolted Sunday night, overpowered the attendants, broke half the windows in the establishment, smashed all the crockery they could lay hands on; demolished furniture galore, and as a result a posse of police from the Stanton avenue station had to take possession of the institution before order could be restored. Five of the girls were arrested. The girls claim the insurrection was the direct result of the treatment to which they have been subjected for a week; alleging they have been fed on bread and water, beaten, and chained to the floor for infractions of rules. Mrs. Dayton, the superintendent, and one of the other matrons say the girls were unruly and that discipline was necessary. It was also stated that the trouble is a result of disagreement in the Board of Directors over the selection of matrons. The riot caused a big sensation in the vicinity, and a crowd of over 1,000 people blocked the streets for hours.

TEACH MINISTERS A LESSON.

Milwaukee Register Refuses to Record Delayed Marriage Certificates.

Rev. Father Fairbanks, of Milwaukee, who recently presented a batch of overdue marriage certificates to the register of deeds for filing, which was refused, called at the office Friday. Father Fairbanks offered to himself pay the cost of filing, but Deputy Register Verges was obdurate and refused to file the certificates until the County Board, to whom the matter had been referred, rendered a decision. The violation of the law by the minister is quite common, or has been in the past. Some clergymen make reports at their own convenience after delaying the recording of the certificates six months and even a year and one and a half years later than the limit fixed by law. One south side clergyman filed over 400 certificates at the end of which was written "overdue." The register of deeds will insist that the law be strictly complied with hereafter.

NO GAINS IN PRICES.

Still a Better Feeling Exists in Trade Circles.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Congressional adjournment and proof that though the rate of exchange rises to and even above the shipping point gold does not go out have produced a much better feeling in the market. There is no improvement in the whole no gain but some loss in wages, while strikes of 15,000 coal miners near Pittsburgh and several thousand building workers, besides strikes in ten or twelve textile and iron establishments, further lessen purchasing power for the time. But there is a feeling of improved demand for goods in general, and many are manufacturing, and there is buying beyond present needs on the strength of it."

Gave Up in Despair.

Mrs. Jennie West, a 20-year-old widow, whose home is in South Dakota, was found unconscious on the Reading Railroad tracks near the Great Bend, Wis. recovered she said that she had gone to her home in Cumberland, Ohio, where her parents lived, but, being unkindly treated there, she started on foot for New York, where she has relatives. When she reached Chester she gave up in despair and threw herself on the tracks to die. She had eaten nothing for four days.

Italy Offers to Mediate.

The Italian Government has offered to mediate in the dispute between France and Belgium on one side and Venezuela on the other. The French and Belgian ministers at Caracas were recently given their passports, owing to their attitude on the question of the claims of French and Belgian subjects for damages sustained during the war in 1892.

Wentner for Mayor.

Chicago Democrats nominated Frank Wentner for Mayor; J. S. Cooke for Treasurer; Wm. Maugler for clerk, and Geo. A. Trude for attorney.

People from the Orient Slope.

Edith Swide, wife of George Swide, a rich Arabian merchant of Omaha, eloped with Shadi Abbond, another dusky son of the Orient. The pair was arrested at Sioux City, Iowa, charged with grand larceny, Edith being accused of taking a lot of money from her husband.

Blow for the Olcomargarine Law.

Judge Dennis decided at Baltimore that the Maryland oleomargarine law is unconstitutional as far as the sale of original packages imported from other States is concerned.

Deputy Sheriff Killed at Supper.

Thomas Howard, deputy sheriff of Bell County, Kentucky, while eating his supper, was shot through the window and instantly killed by an unknown assassin. Howard was dreading by the desperadoes of that section and it is thought the assassin was one of them.

Found Bodies in the Reservoir.

Seattle (Wash.) has been agog with excitement for the past few days over the report that the bodies of two infants and a Chinaman had been found in the main water reservoir in the most aristocratic part of the city. The bodies were fresh.

BACKED BY THE MAYOR.

Chicago's Aldermen Have the Support of John P. Hopkins.

Chicago's big Sunday mass meeting was called to protest against the Ogden gas ordinance and the Cosmopolitan electric ordinance—two measures of which the public never heard until they were rushed through the Council recently, and which were not then debated by that body, but were passed by the votes of thirty-eight members, evenly divided politically. The leaders of the Civic Federation, backed by tens of thousands of citizens, "bounced" them. Mayor Richard D. Hughes, who approved the gas ordinance, and made a few trilling amendments to the electric ordinance; the latter was instantly passed as amended, by the original thirty-eight votes reinforced by five, "bounced" in the Council chamber, were astounding. Opponents of the measures were greeted with jeers and epithets, and a crowd of citizens shouted, swore and hurled invectives at the Mayor as he read his message of approval. Tuesday morning every newspaper in the city joined in bitter denunciation of the Mayor.

GOES TO INSPECT NICARAGUA.

Congressman Money Appoints Himself Commissioner of One Mission.

Congressman Money of Mississippi, proposes visiting the republic of Nicaragua the latter part of this month to acquaint himself with the proposed Nicaragua canal. Mr. Money is not satisfied with the bill which recently passed the Senate authorizing construction of the canal. It appropriates \$70,000,000 for that purpose, but makes no provision that a single mile of the canal shall be completed. All this money, in his opinion, might be spent upon the harbor of Greytown, which is not a satisfactory harbor, and which he says, if dredged, would be filled up again by the first norther. He favors the canal project, but would prefer that it be built by a private corporation, provided the profits would justify fair dividends. If not, it should be built under Government control. He is certain, however, that there should be a canal if the route shall prove to be a feasible one. It is Mr. Money's intention to remain six weeks or two months in Nicaragua and travel over the better part of the route on horseback.

TO BURN AT THE STAKE.

Such to Be a Florida Negro's Fate If Caught.

Near Hawthorn, Alachua County, Fla., Monday evening, Annie Jenkins, a 10-year-old white girl, was assaulted by a negro and then roasted. The girl was returning home from a neighbor's and was walking along the railroad tracks. She discovered some ties on fire and attempted to extinguish them. While thus engaged a negro seized her. The brute subsequently held the girl over the burning ties until her clothing was in a blaze. He then threw her into a muddy place near the track and escaped. The girl became unconscious and was found several hours later by her father. Fosses are searching for the negro and if caught the whites swear they will burn him at the stake.

DINE ON ROAST HORSE.

Drainage Canal Laborers Feed on the Horse Meat.

Horse meat very well suits the Hungarian and Polish laborers on the drainage canal, says a dispatch. Several times during the winter horses were killed by Santa Fe trains and by explosions, and in a number of cases the carcasses mysteriously disappeared. Some days ago five horses were killed by a train. When an employee of the road went to see their removal he could find only three dead equines. Soon after he traced the other two carcasses to a hut occupied by a dozen of the Poles and Hungarians. They said they had eaten the horse flesh, and that they liked it, too.

Has Reached a Critical Stage.

Secretary Gresham is about to instruct Ambassador Bayard to urge upon Great Britain the cessation of hostilities and trouble between Venezuela and British Guiana, and to suggest arbitration of the question. This action is in pursuance to a recent resolution of Congress. The result of Mr. Bayard's appeal is being watched with much interest, owing to the reports that the treaty that the British have reached a critical stage, and that both sides are massing troops in the disputed territory lying between them. Mr. Bayard is well equipped for this negotiation; as he was Secretary of State in 1887, when the United States first made an effort to settle the boundary question. The offer was courteously declined. At the same time Venezuela broke off all diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and these have not since been restored. Mr. Blaine also sought to adjust the trouble, as it was felt that British aggression toward Venezuela came very close to an invasion of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Blaine's efforts also failed, and the status has remained unchanged until the recent reports of hostilities, and the determination of this Government to make a final effort toward concluding negotiations with the Great Britain, accepting the suggestion of arbitration. It is believed President Cleveland would be designated as arbitrator.

Many Millions at Stake.

The case of the Bate Refrigerator Company against Francis Sulzberger & Co., upon which the question of American patents expire when foreign patents have been previously issued, was decided at Washington in an exhaustive opinion by Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is estimated that not less than \$6,000,000 of capital hinges on the decision, which determines the status of many valuable patents. The court held that the patent for which Bate received a patent was previously patented in a foreign country and that the United States patent expired with the foreign patent. The decision is against the electric and other patents involved in the decision of this suit. The case was a long one, and the court rendered a decision of 4887 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time as the foreign patent." If there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be in force more than seventeen years."

Gives Up the Ghost.

The Fifty-third Congress came to a close Monday promptly on the stroke of 12. Contrary to the usual custom, it was not necessary to turn back the hands of the clocks in the two houses in order to gain time for the transaction of final business.

Young Hunters Blown Up.

John and James Melloy, Herman Christ, Peter Gilson and five other companions were badly injured in an explosion of dynamite while attempting to blast out a ground hog near Uniontown, Pa.

Coal Transportation Rates Revised.

The Ohio Coal Traffic Association adjourned at New York. It has been decided to raise the price of transportation to ports on the great lakes from 25 to 40 cents a ton.

Famous Editors Quarrel.

Charles A. Dana and William M. Laffan, who had been on friendly terms for many years, quarreled at Washington. Dana, who is a well-known Washington correspondent, quarreled with Frank B. Noyes, business manager

of the Washington Evening Star. The incident was found by the grand jury of the District Court, a Federal tribunal, and is based on an editorial which recently appeared in the Star charging Mr. Noyes with being a "dishonest director of the Associated Press." An effort will be made to bring the accused to Washington for trial and the grand jury has ordered that Editor Dana and Publisher Laffan will waive all habeas corpus and other proceedings of delay and meet the issue. They may seek to have the case transferred to the New York courts. This is the second time an indictment has been made against Mr. Dana in the District of Columbia and for the same cause, alleged libel. For many years the New York editor carefully kept clear of this jurisdiction in order to avoid process. About two years ago he paid his first visit to the capital since 1872.

CUBAN REBELS GIVING UP.

Three Prominent Leaders Are Said to Have Surrendered.

A special dispatch from Havana says: "News has been received from the Governor of Santiago that Lieut. Col. Bay, second in command of the Government forces, came upon a large party near Ulla. The insurgents were soon joined by two other parties, under command of Peregrino Perez and Henry Brooks. The Government troops, commanded by Lugo Bax, attacked the insurgents and, after a fierce fight, succeeded in partly surrounding the rebels, who gave up after a sharp resistance and were soon routed. The Government troops took a prisoner, who was wounded, and also captured some arms, clothing and ammunition. The insurgents carried off the field many who are known to have been wounded. The Government troops suffered a loss. The insurgents lacked ammunition. Alfredo and Arango, insurgents from Havana, surrendered in Rodas, and another insurgent leader in Palma Soriano has surrendered."

KILLED BY THE JAPANESE.

Nineteen Hundred Dead Chinamen Left on the Field of Battle.

A dispatch received from Gen. Nodzu at Hui Ching says that two divisions of the first Japanese army assaulted New Chungwang proper and entered the city at noon. A portion of the enemy's forces at once fled to Yen Kw, New Chungwang settlement. The remaining Chinese troops made a stubborn resistance, occupying the houses of the city. Some desperate street fighting followed, and the Chinese were completely routed at 11 o'clock at night, leaving 1,000 killed upon the field. The Japanese captured 500 prisoners and sixteen guns, together with a quantity of munitions of war and colors. The Japanese loss was 200 killed and wounded. A later dispatch from the front says that at 8 o'clock in the morning a force of 10,000 Chinese, under Gen. Lung, advanced upon the Japanese position and opened a fire of the Japanese artillery. The Chinese retreated before noon. The Japanese sustained no loss.

SPAIN ON HER DIGNITY.

Demand the Recall of Ramon O. Williams, Consul General at Havana.

Madrid advises say: Captain General Calleja has demanded the recall of the American Consul General at Havana. The Cabinet Council supports the demand. The Spanish Government was assured that the United States would do its utmost to prevent any fitting out of filibustering expeditions to the island of Cuba. Mr. Taylor, it is added, in the name of the United States, assured Senor Segasta of friendship for Spain and of the intention of the American Government to keep a strict watch at all filibustering centers in order to prevent the organization of expeditions to Cuba and the spreading of revolutionary propaganda against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

Henry A. Wing Found Dead, Shot in the Head.

Henry A. Wing, of Grafton, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Wing was for thirty-eight years cashier of the Grafton National Bank, for thirty years treasurer of the savings bank, and for a quarter of a century had been a member of the board of directors. He was administrator of various local societies and lately several suits have been brought against him. In one suit property was attached for \$150,000 in an action of contract brought by William T. Forbes, judge of probate.

Fibres Run Down by a Train.

Three Detroit freemen were probably fatally hurt Thursday morning. As their truck was crossing the D. G. H. & M. tracks a freight train smashed into it. The truck was thrown about 150 feet and wrecked.

Oldest Woman in America Dies.

Anant Buntine, the oldest woman in West Virginia, and probably the oldest in the United States, the subject of many newspaper articles, died Monday at her home near Cedarville, Gilmore County, in her 120th year.

Is Called to Preach, She Thinks.

Mrs. Alfred Hines created a scene in church at Rochester, N. Y., by rushing into the pulpit and declaring that she had seen the late Dr. Shaw in a vision, and that he had commanded her to preach.

Foreign Ministers Must Leave.

President Crespo, at Caracas, Venezuela, has ordered the French and Belgian ministers out of the country.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$4.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 51¢ to 52¢; corn, No. 2, 42¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, 27¢ to 28¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 54¢; butter, choice creamery, 13¢ to 14¢; eggs, fresh, 17¢ to 18¢; potatoes, car lots, 10¢ to 11¢; apples, 10¢ to 11¢; fruit, 10¢ to 11¢; Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 52¢ to 53¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 53¢ to 54¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 53¢ to 54¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 53¢ to 54¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 55¢ to 56¢; corn, No. 2, mixed, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 53¢ to 54¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 55¢ to 56¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢; barley, No. 2, 53¢ to 54¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.75. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 53¢ to 54¢; corn, No. 2, white, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2, white, 33¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢ to 53¢; barley, No. 2, 53¢ to 54¢; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.75.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Minister Falls Down Stairs and Breaks His Neck—Threatened at the Ypsilanti Normal School—Rev. Bready Does Not Like Dancing.

Picked Up Dead. Rev. Richard Calkins, of Montrose, township, near Flint, was awakened the other night by a cry of fire. He went to the window and saw the sawmill of Frank Harris going up in flames. He hurriedly dressed and started down stairs in the dark. He missed his step and fell down stairs, breaking his neck and back, and was dead when picked up by the family a few minutes afterward. Deceased was 50 years old.

Students Defy the Principal.

The students and Principal Boone of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti are having trouble. This year students classed themselves as "The Ypsilanti Normal School," and two young men advanced themselves to the second term in algebra without getting satisfactory marks in the first. Dr. Boone demanded a public apology, which the boys made at chapel after considerable delay. Then the students present, 250 strong, cheered the two boys and hissed and jeered Dr. Boone. When he demanded an explanation half a dozen boys accused him of unfair play. More serious trouble is expected.

Preacher's View of Dancing.

Rev. Dr. Bready, of St. Joseph, says the modern dance is "controlled by the senseless whine of a fiddle. It consists of lowing, strapping, twirling and the grasp of a strange hand or an affectionate embrace. * * * It is a delight with some women to wear ball room attire, with shoulders bare, hair twisted and fingers laden with hardware. * * * I have held the putrid form up before you, and I let it drop again, hoping that it will take with it all the unholy things which it has given rise to."

He Wants His Feet.

Welch, his foot found frozen at Birmingham, objects to having his feet amputated. "They're my feet and useful in my business. I'll tell you when to cut 'em off." If they wait for Welch's orders they never will be cut off. After the Newark, O., brother had tried in vain to get the injured man to acknowledge his feet, he said that city doctor, "I don't care if you cut 'em off, but I want my feet back. Get 'em back, or I'll go anywhere you want to be a stranger."

Record of the Week.

Twenty-one persons were granted third grade certificates at an examination in Midland. The saw and planing mill of Quick & Grassman, at Sonoma, near Battle Creek, burned. Loss, \$5,000. Charles S. Hazeltine, of Grand Rapids, has resigned his post of major at Birmingham, and will be sent to the Italian front. Greedy Cheboygan County would detach the western tier of townships from Presque Isle County and annex them to herself. A bill will probably be introduced to that end.

There is a pile of logs along the railroad track at Dollarville, so high that many mistake it for a low range of hills and the logs for the tops of the hills. It contains over 10,000,000 feet.

Some time ago the T. & A. depot at Howell Junction was burned, and it hasn't been rebuilt yet. The company is using a passenger coach as a depot, and will do so until spring, when they intend to straighten their road at that point. They will wait until after this change made before they put up their new building.

A Justice near Belleville has a queer way of opening court. The other day when the jurymen filed in, one of them displayed a pack of cards and proposed a game. Immediately the justice cleared the desk of all copies of Blackstone and the rules of evidence, and the blind codger, until the justice was over. The trial was then before him.

The State and Central Michigan Agricultural Society officers are unable to make an amicable arrangement whereby the former can give an exhibition in Grand Rapids this year without forfeiting its deed to the grounds in Lansing.

The State society, nevertheless, has decided to go to Grand Rapids, and will arrange dates for the week of Sept. 9.

George W. King, manager of the Michigan Drug Company, was arrested at Muskegon on a warrant sworn out by Martinus Jensen, janitor of the building in which King's store was located. The building was partially destroyed by fire. The police claim to have found in the drug store a bundle of partially burned papers which appeared to have been saturated with some inflammable liquid.

Wm. H. Powers, one of the most prominent and active business men of Grand Rapids, died Monday, after a long illness. He was associated with his father, William T. Powers, in the great water power enterprise along the west bank of the river, the electric light company, Michigan Iron Works, and many manufacturing affairs. He was the manager of Powers' Opera House. He was 54 years of age.

At Battle Creek, the Adventists decided to establish a denominational academy in Guadalupe, Mexico, and Bible schools in Healdsburg, Cal., Walla Walla, Wash., North Lancaster, Mass., and several points in the Southern States. Change of district presidents instead of district meetings was recommended by the committee on distribution of labor. They voted to send missionaries to Zambesi, Africa; Fiji Islands, New Guinea, South America and Trinidad. One hundred missionaries were given credentials and fifty men licensed to preach in all parts of the world.

As a result of the Dinn temperance meetings at Ann Arbor it is said 700 signatures on the abstinence pledge were secured, 100 being the names of drinking men.

Lulu Keeler, 16, attends the Duffield School at Detroit, in a class of girls who are several years younger than herself. For several weeks past she is charged with having caused trouble with her classmates. It has just leaked out that she had been a half dozen school girls attacked Lulu in the school basement and left her in a severely injured condition.

A three weeks' revival service at Ionia has resulted in the conversion of 176 persons.

Adrian is in a hurry for the 1st of April. Her new street railway will be in operation on or about that date, the cars being already purchased.

A Hattin boy got a job of choring in a lumber camp. He arrived at midnight, to find only a bench to sleep on. The cook, a dirty fellow who couldn't cook a deerhead, made the young fellow work for a month to get a bed and case.

After a 700 mile trip, a horse was at Adrian a few days ago. It was a white horse, a 2-year-old, and was worth twenty dollars in the market.

ADOLPH A. MEYERSTADT, a Grand Rapids cigar-maker, hanged himself.

It is F. Davis, of Minnola, inherits \$35,000 by the death of an uncle in California.

Gilliland Telephone Company has been organized at Manistee, with a capital stock of \$15,000, by local capitalists.

John Edwards, of Montmorency County, has caught five wolves this winter. The deep snow was too much for them.

Mrs. Andrew Cuning, of Bay City, has filed a complaint in the probate court to the effect that her husband is a spendthrift.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett, of Manistee, have been fined heavily for cruelly beating their adopted daughter, aged 14 years.

Ignatius Pelot, of Mackinac Island, has never seen a railroad track or locomotive, though he has seen the smoke wafted across the straits. He is 86 years old.

Samuel A. Browne, Sr., of Kalamazoo, well-known horse owner and breeder, died at Los Angeles. He had been suffering for several months with lung trouble.

A Cheesing young man, who has twice escaped from Pontiac asylum, for some time evaded capture by digging a cave and sleeping everybody away with a shotgun.

The Montmorency County court house at Atlanta is about completed and the next term of the Circuit Court will be held in it. The building is a credit to the county.

Reynolds & Zerb, of Berrien Springs, will start a line of boats on the St. Joseph river at the opening of navigation, and are fixing up a summer resort at Berrien Springs.

An Indian River fisherman brought up through the ice an 18-pound pickerel, which, on being opened, gave up an undigested loaf of a Methodist hymnal and three hairpins.

"Where did you get that hat?" will soon be a very pertinent question in Jackson and vicinity. Some wicked person broke into a freight car and swiped a whole outfit of felt hats.

Wm. J. Campbell, of Grand Rapids, and Mary Boyd, of Duluth, were married at Grand Rapids, and neither said a word to the other before, during or after the ceremony. They were stone deaf.

The two-story dwelling of Hawking Moore, of Falcon, Sanilac County, was destroyed by fire. The deed is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$15,000, with \$500 insurance.

Mrs. Lucretia Hammond, of Ypsilanti, mother of Mrs. Jennie Kinne, a member of the school board at that city, died, aged 85 years. She had lived in Michigan since 1844, when she settled in Hillsdale County.

Dr. James G. Jackson, of Muskegon, ex-county physician, became insane and was taken to a private hospital in Indiana. His derangement is due to the use of cocaine, to which he became addicted during severe sickness.

Over 300 prominent women of Battle Creek organized a woman's league. Its object is the promotion of musical, philanthropic, scientific, literary, educational and social movements in which women are interested.

A marble sawing mill, to be first class in all respects, will be erected at Foster City, Dickinson County, by the Northern Michigan Marble Company, which owns quarries in that section. Operations will be carried on on an extensive scale.

An officer went into a small, tumble-down house at the corner of Grand and State streets, at Bay City, found the inmate, a Mrs. Hine, suffering from a paralytic stroke. She had not been attended to for two days. There had been no food or fire in the house in that time.

The Citizens' Industrial Association of Au Sable had experiments made to see if the jack pines so abundant in that section could not be made of some use and a chemist engaged by them claims that he has a process by which a fine quality of paper can be manufactured from the pine.

Up in the Ontonagon river, near Ewen, is a sight which cannot be seen every day. It is a log bank which fills the river for two miles, and rises thirty feet above the banks of the river. The amount in this bank is estimated at 30,000,000 feet, and this, it is expected, will be nearly doubled before the season is ended. This is perhaps the largest amount of logs ever banked in a single banking ground.

The People's Church of Kalamazoo was packed at the meeting when the question of taxing church property was brought up. Mrs. L. H. Stone announced that she could afford to pay her proportion of the church tax, on the ground that it was a benefit to do so, and other speakers advocated the taxation of church property.

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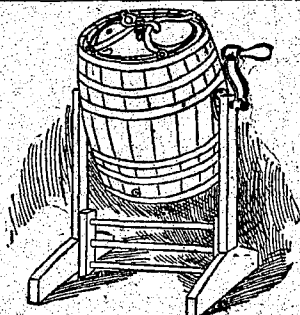
HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

A Farmer's Reputation for Honesty Is Worth Everything—Form of Churn that Is Extremely Popular—Handy Hoisting Device.

Above the Average.
The farmer who is content with average crops sold in the average condition must accept only average prices. He who produces anything and puts it on the market in prime condition is the one who is going to make sales first and get top prices. The average man comes along later. No matter what you have to sell put it in the best possible condition for market and see to it that you can adopt the same ratio that we once saw in a barrel of apples in the East. When the head was taken out of that barrel there was exposed a printed slip which said: "This package was produced and packed by John Smith, who guarantees that when you see the top you see the whole." The commission man told us he never had any trouble with anything that man sent in, for his reputation had been made. He not only packed his fruit and vegetables in the best manner, but sorted the sizes, and when the package was opened the buyer knew just what to expect from top to bottom. We know a farmer who takes his grain to market and dumps it wherever the buyer tells him to, and is then asked how many bushels he has. His grain is never looked at nor weighed by the man who has bought it for years; if it is not in good condition he insists on inspection, but if he knows it is all right he unloads and gets his pay. A reputation of that kind is worth more than a good farm, for it brings a greater return. Honesty is not only the best policy, but it is absolutely necessary to final success. Carelessness is the costliest habit a farmer can fall into, and trickery, while it may seem to succeed for a time, must cost more than it comes to in the end.—Farm News.

A Barrel Churn.
The illustration from an exchange shows a favorite form of churn where the work is all done at home by hand. Nobody who is anybody now uses the old-fashioned dasher churn. It is too back breaking. It explains itself. It

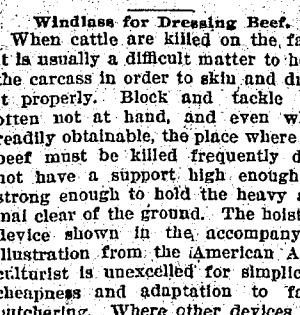


THE BARREL CHURN.

swings and oscillates and brings the butter. Whether one is a believer or disbeliever in washing butter, he will stop churning when the butter is in the granular state, the size of grains of wheat. Then the buttermilk is drawn carefully off. Some good butter-makers dash water cooled to 62 degrees upon the grains of butter and then turn the barrel churn over a dozen times more. Although the churns usually do not provide for it, it is well to have a strainer of somewhat coarse wire beneath the buttermilk vent to catch the lumps of butter that would otherwise go out with the milk.

Old Clover Seed.
We have sown clover seed that we know was three years old, and it came up as thickly as seed that was of the previous year's growth sown in the same field. The old seed is lighter in color, as keeping it exposed to light for a long time has faded it, but its germinating powers are not impaired. We have no doubt that clover seed retains its vitality much longer than this. Wherever a crop of clover seed is grown the seed remains in the ground, as a good deal of it always shells while it is being harvested. Such fields produce clover for many years after without reseeded. Yet always during the winter and spring the clover seed must be swelled by contact with water in the soil. It would seem that it could not grow after having swollen until nearly ready to germinate, but the facts show that the seed is not injured by several repetitions of this process, or else that the clover seed, like some others, is slightly oily, and only germinates when it is moistened near the surface of the soil and under favorable conditions for light and warmth.—American Cultivator.

Windlass for Dressing Beef.
When cattle are killed on the farm it is usually a difficult matter to hoist the carcass in order to skin and dress it properly. Block and tackle are often not at hand, and even when readily obtainable, the place where the beef must be killed frequently does not have a support high enough or strong enough to hold the heavy animal clear of the ground. The hoisting device shown in the accompanying illustration from the American Agriculturist is unexcelled for simplicity, cheapness and adaptation to farm butchering. Where other devices use



HANDY HOISTING DEVICE.

complicated windlasses or long levers for hoisting, this differs from all of them in simply using the gambrel stick for a windlass, and the hook joints for the bearings in which it revolves. As the upper end of the stick is fastened to a strong hook, the plan may be used with any gambrel stick by boring holes and inserting short lever arms. The illustration shows it used with an ordinary der-

rick of three legs bolted together at the top. The supporting ropes are fastened to the two outer legs, thus suspending the carcass, and are wound around the gambrel stick windlass.

The Grape Apple-Gall.
Every now and then a paragraph appears in the papers, says Meelian's Monthly, about a grape vine which has wonderfully produced "hickory nuts." The supposed fact has even been used to prove that pollen has an immediate influence in modifying the character of a fruit. If any one would only take the trouble to cut one across, he would see into the little channels the insects have made for themselves. The gall is formed by a small fly of the genus



GRAPE APPLE-GALL.

Cecidomyia. It is a remarkable fact that each species of the gall-fly family has its own form of the gall. In some way this results from the varying power which obstructs the growth-energy. A large rock falling into a stream turns a larger and differently formed current than a smaller one. The acid deposited by one insect is more or less obstructive to the formative energy than the acid of another. This is only the general principle. No one, so far as the writer knows, has worked the matter out in detail.

Unfenced Fences.
A great deal less fencing is used now than when the country was newer. It can be still further diminished, not only without decrease of production, but with the effect of making the farm product greater. Before making a fence to save a little pasture it is well to make an estimate whether it would not be cheaper to let the grass grow and cut it, or at the worst to let it fall on the land as manure. If the little pasture is a field of young clover, either one of these last-named methods will prove more profitable than turning the stock on it. So long as fencing material was abundant farmers used to cut it into rails and surround fields with them as the best way of disposing of surplus wood. But a well-fenced farm is now not valued so highly as one without fences, but in which the more important point of maintaining soil fertility has been attended to.

Carrots as Food.
Carrots are highly relished by horses. A few carrots fed raw, after being sliced, will prove a delicacy to cows, and fed once a day they will promote the appetite and keep the animals in good condition when other foods may not be acceptable. Carrots are used by some dairymen as a regular food for cows, in order to give a deeper color to the butter, and are highly esteemed by them for that purpose. Cooked and thickened with bran they make an excellent mess when fed warm on a cold day.

Early Tomatoes.
Early tomatoes bring high prices. One way to get them is to begin now, and sow the seed in a box, keeping the box in a suitable place in the house. When the plants are large enough transplant them to a cold frame outside which is carefully protected and well covered, to keep out the frost. In the proper season put the plants in the open ground. Care will have to be used, as the plants are quickly injured by cold.

A Stone Ladder.
To assist in loading stones, we have found the simple ladder shown in the accompanying illustration of considerable value, says an exchange. It



FOR LOADING STONES.

consists of two strong oak poles joined by means of a 1 1/2-inch pin a foot from each end. The poles are about three inches in diameter. Place one end of the ladder on the ground and the other on the wagon and it is ready for use, and saves lots of lifting.

Linseed Meal.
This is recognized in stock feeding as a valuable food article. In protein nutrients, the seed is of great value in a food article. It is second only to cotton-seed meal. At the same time it is a food that from its oleaginous nature has a healthful effect on the digestive organs of the animals to which it is fed. The large proportion of food nutrients contained, together with the healthful effect of the same, renders this article especially desirable.

Notes.
The harrow and the roller are among the most important of the farm tools. Without the liberal use of both the small grain crops can hardly be put in properly.

Charcoal is almost a necessity for hogs. Its cost is but little, and all that is required is to place a large piece in the pen daily, as the hogs will easily crush it for their use.

In some classes of farm products overproduction has not so much to do with the depression of prices as has poor quality. This applies equally to products so widely different as cattle and fruit.

From the time an egg is dropped until it is consumed it loses both bulk and weight. This process goes on much more rapidly in hot weather, hence the difficulty of procuring fresh eggs in summer. When this evaporation can be effectually stopped the egg remains sound and good for a great length of time.

Be sure that the early sitters have a warm place for a nest. Prepare the nest first by putting in some road dirt; slightly hollow it in the center and then put on a layer of fine straw. There are plenty for a medium-sized hen, and for a small one. Too many eggs in a nest causes poor hatches and runty chickens.

THE COMING SPRING FASHIONS.

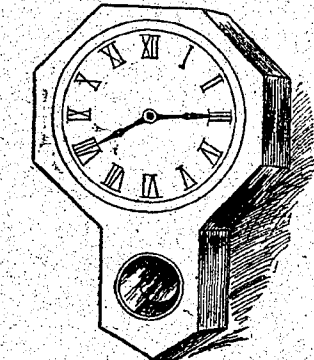


FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Canning Children.

A Riddle.
"Now tell,"
Cried Nell.
"Sometimes it's big—sometimes it's small.
It has two hands and no feet at all.
But still,
Said Nell,
"Though it doesn't run up, it does run down.
It's face is always healthy and round."



And it talks very prim and very precise,
When I am good it says, so nice,
"Pretty—well!"
Little—Nell!

"But if I'm naughty, oh, deary me!
Its voice is as solemn as it can be!
Solemn and sorry and dreadfully clear,
And the more I don't listen, the more I hear."

"Do's you, d—daughter,
Little—daughter."

"Can't you guess it, you funny folks?
Something that runs, but never walks?
Well, well!"
Cried Nell.

"If you can't imagine I have to explain,
And I won't make such a hard riddle again.
You must have a key before it will talk.
Turn the key—and there's a—"
—Youth's Companion.

How to Make a Ball.
Boys who are always losing their balls can make them for themselves. Take a common cork and cut it round as possible, making it the size of an ordinary marble. Then tear off very narrow strips of rag and wind these, one at a time, around the cork until the ball is of the desired size. Then cover it with cloth, or if a boy is fortunate enough to have an obliging sister she will make a cover of crevels by dividing the ball into quarters, winding the wool several times around it, then buttoning the quarters all around one half, then the other half, until an edge is formed on each side of each quarter, then buttoning with any colors of wool until the quarters are quite filled up, when a seam finishes them, and a capital ball is the result, costing nothing to make, but really quite serviceable.

Books Instead of Candy.
"I think ambition is never given without a mind of sufficient power to sustain it, and to achieve its lofty object." Who wrote these words? A boy of 18, named Bayard Taylor, as he looked proudly upon an autograph Charles Dickens had given him, and felt within him that fire of ambition which was never quenched. The Quaker boy was the little town of Kennett square, near Philadelphia—who was born January 11, 1825—grew to be very fond of books, and often when sent to rock the baby would forget all about the crying infant, so deeply would he be absorbed in a story of travel or delightful poem. His father was a poor farmer who had to hurry to spend on books, so Bayard set out gathering nuts, which

he sold, and, instead of rushing off to a candy store, like some girls and boys, he invested his money more wisely in buying books. At 14 he was studying Latin and French, 15 found him deep in Spanish. At 17 he was no longer the pupil, but the assistant in the school. The story of his life, with its deep shadows and bright lights, is beautiful and full of inspiration. Every boy and girl of America, England and Germany should know it by heart. And see how the penniless lad at last reaches some of the heights of his ambition, and at President Hayes' request became Minister to Berlin, and was welcomed cordially by Emperor William, and had for a fast friend Bismarck. Some of his works should be in every library.—New York Press.

He Boiled the Ice.
The delight of the little South American boy who was in New York during holiday week and saw snow for the first time amused his entertainers and led to the telling of some funny stories by those who had traveled in many countries. One was of an army officer in India, who, at great trouble and expense, procured some ice to be served at dinner. He probably gave the order in that fashion, for his cook rushed into the dining room in great consternation and told him he had boiled the ice, and it had all gone into water.

She Spoke Her Piece.
Hattie F., six years old, is thought to give promise of elocutionary talent. When Auntie May came to visit the family, therefore, and offered to give the little girl some lessons, the offer was gladly accepted.

Hattie's preference for lofty sentiment prompted the first selection. It began, "See the eagle! How he soars!" After a few rehearsals, she was ready for a recitation before the assembled family. And there was great applause when she exclaimed:

"See the eagle! How sore he is!"

At the Lecture.
Naturalist—I have discovered that snakes go underground during the winter and stay there.

Col. de Tanque (rising)—Professor, I command you to retract that statement. It's a libel on the whole State of Kentucky.—New York World.

NEW STYLE DRESSING CASE.

Has the Novel and Convenient Feature of a Triplicate Mirror.

One of the newest shapes in dressing cases is represented in the illustration, from the Housewife. The novel feature of this dresser is that on either side of the mirror is attached a much smaller mirror, which works on hinges, so that you can see your side face in them—in fact, a triplicate mirror, which can be closed when not in use, and is very serviceable as a gentleman's shaving



A NEW STYLE DRESSING CASE.

glass. Another feature is the two closets, one on each end of the dresser top, where ladies' and gentlemen's hats can be kept. The fancy toilet set, which is used on this dresser is made of fine butcher's linen worked in violets, which is the fashionable craze at present. The toilet articles are of Dresden china.

Not Much Chance.
The visitor came into the office of a country paper in a distillery district of Kentucky with a notice in his hand.

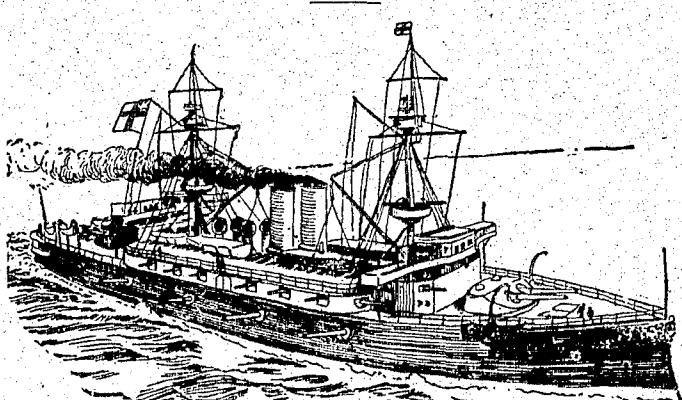
"I want to put an advertisement in the paper," he said.

"Not any more, I reckon, than I want you to put it in," responded the editor with editorial earnestness not unusual on such occasions. "What is it?"

"Some fellow in Missouri sends it to me. He wants to exchange a farm he owns out there for whiskey."

"Well, of course," sighed the editor, "we'll print it, but it won't do any good. We have many people right here around us who are trying to exchange their farms for whiskey, and on the installment plan, too."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEWEST BATTLE-SHIP, THE MAJESTIC.



In their capacity for turning out the iron and steel masts which have supplanted our old ships, the royal dockyards seem to be continually improving of late. The record has been altogether eclipsed by the speed which has been manifested in the building of the battleship Majestic. It was laid down on Feb. 5, 1894, and floated up in hours, and the gun is so fitted that it can be fired by an expert crew from five to seven times a minute. As each projectile weighs 100 pounds and is composed of penetrating armor of iron, some idea of their power may be formed. Above these, on the upper deck, are sixteen twelve-pound quick-firing guns, twelve of which are on the broadsides, and covered by a steel armor deck, and the remaining four in the upper stories of the superstructures below the bridges. There are, in addition, a large number of small three-pound rapid-firing guns, many of which are carried aloft in the four "fighting" tops. The Majestic will also have five tubes for the Whitehead "fish" torpedo. A strong steel belt, nine inches thick, protects the sides and encloses the barbettes, which are built of fourteen-inch armor. In length the Majestic is 415 feet, and has a breadth of 70 feet at her widest at the water line, while her total displacement will fall but little short of 15,000 tons. Her engines of 12,000 horse power are estimated to drive her at sixteen and a half knots with natural draught. Above these, on the upper deck,



Household Department.

Onion Soup for the Grip.
A woman who has been suffering with a serious case of pure grip writes that she has found the greatest relief from onion soup. A natural craving suggested it, and she found it a most nourishing and soothing food throughout the duration of the disease. "I have practically lived on it," she writes, "and here is my excellent recipe for it. In case some housekeeper has not one: Pour in six onions, cut fine; fry in butter, do not allow them to brown. Two quarts of cold water, a bunch of parsley. Boil till soft—about two hours. Strain, and add one quart of milk, and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, dissolved in two of cold water. Cook ten minutes, and just before serving add three ounces of butter. White stock may be used instead of butter, in which case it should be cooked another hour."

Cleaning Pots and Pans.
A woman naturally hates to clean up a bread or cake bowl after the dough has got hard. They should be cleaned as soon as used, but if necessary to leave them for a time run the tray or bowl full of cold water and let it stand so. When you get ready to clean it the dough will be in the bottom of the utensil as a general thing, and you will only have to rinse and dry it. The same is true of kettles and skillets. If you keep an oyster shell with a thick smooth edge at hand you can clean the roughness out of anything in half a moment, but if you don't want to do it just then you will find that an iron pot in which potatoes have been boiled to the bottom, or a skillet in which meat or gravy has slithered to a crust, will be easy enough to clean, after standing an hour or two filled with cold water.

Beefsteak Stewed Without Water.
Take three or four pounds of rump steak, cut about an inch thick. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan large enough to hold the steak, and let the butter melt without burning. Remove the fat from the steak, wash quickly in cold water and put it into the pan. As soon as it is thoroughly heated through season with a salt spoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of salt. Cover the pan close and set back where it will simmer, not boil. When perfectly tender, which will be in an hour and a half or two hours, remove the steak to a hot platter, and add half a teaspoonful of tomato or two tablespoonfuls of walnut catsup to the gravy in the pan. Let it boil up and pour over the steak.

Baked Indian Pudding.
For small family should be baked in deep, covered earthen pot; use a bean pot; bake slowly for five or six hours; three pints sweet milk; set in tin dish over kettle of boiling water; when milk is scalding hot sift in nine slightly rounded tablespoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, stirring constantly that it does not lump; have ready in earthen pot one quart sweet apples peeled, cored and quartered, one and one-half cups molasses; pour over same, one cup chopped suet; pour hot milk and meal into pot and stir all together; now add one pint cold milk and do not stir again; put to bake immediately; one cup stoned raisins may be added if desired; the apple may be omitted; please follow directions exactly.

An Effective Portiere.
One of the most effective portieres is a silk-rag curtain made of bits of silk of all kinds and description. Velvets, satins, brocades and bright bits of every kind are used to make it. They are sewn together and cut of uniform width, like the rags of a rag carpet. Almost any weaver of rag carpet could probably weave such portieres. They have a very picturesque, oriental look, that is far more effective than any portiere that can be purchased anywhere near the price.

Odds and Ends.
Plunge your knife into hot water before attempting to cut warm bread or cake.

Don't have "dark holes" about the house. Clean them out and let the sunshine in.

It is said that a pinch of salt placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly is a certain cure for sick headache.

Sprinkle salt over the coal in your bin in liberal quantities; it will make it burn more evenly and prevent "clinkers."

If you cannot procure dampened sawdust for use in sweeping use bits of dampened paper sprinkled over the floor. Tea leaves stain and salt makes the carpet sticky.

A cloth dipped in grease and then in salt is the best scourer for all sorts of dirty and greasy dishes in the kitchen. Do not wash them, but employ this method instead.

A liniment that is very highly recommended is made from one quart of elder vinegar, half pint turpentine, four beaten eggs, and two teaspoonfuls of salt, well mixed together.

To keep cut glass sparkling wash in warm soapsuds and rinse in hot, not boiling, water. Stand in a pan of sawdust until dry and polish with a piece of chamois. Don't think it too much trouble—you will be well paid.

The creases can be taken out of velvet and the pile raised by drawing it across a hot iron over which a wet cloth has been spread. If there are pin marks over which the pile refuses to rise, brush it up with a stiff brush and steam it, repeating the operation several times.

THEIR LIFE A SAD ONE.

Pitiable Condition of Thousands of Labrador Fishermen.

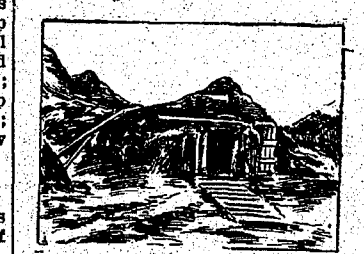
An investigation recently conducted into the condition of the fishermen of the inhospitable coast of Labrador reveals a state of things pitiable in the extreme. During three or four months of the fishery season each year 25,000 Newfoundland fishermen, with their wives and children, make the coast their home and live there in misery, "practically without civil, medical or spiritual guidance." The fishermen and their families, says the report, must take this voyage to Labrador or they will starve, and if there are not



AN ESKIMO FAMILY.

enough sound vessels they must and will go in rotten ones. Shocking overcrowding, attended with loss of life, is the result, and at times thousands of people have been left in Labrador, when the time of return arrived, owing to the fact that their boats had been shivered to pieces in storms. All of these fishermen are in the clutches of merchants. From them the fishermen obtain all their supplies in anticipation of the season's catch, and all the fish taken go to the merchants to indemnify them for the advances of the necessities of life they had made. Very seldom does any money pass into the fishermen's hands. The merchants usually make a good round sum out of their business, charging whatever prices they chose, and the unfortunate fishermen come to grief. During bad seasons the merchants are the losers, and it is the principle of this system that has led to the gloomy financial condition of Newfoundland to-day.

Were it not for its sea wealth Labrador would seldom be visited by civilized man. The country has a rigorous climate, snow lying on the ground from September to June. In winter the temperature sinks to 30 degrees below zero, and the whole coast along the Atlantic is blocked by ice fields drifting from the various outlets of the Arctic Ocean. In summer icebergs line the coast, imparting a sterner aspect to the stern coast. The interior of the vast peninsula, which has an area of 420,000 square miles, is a barren, boulder-strewn tableland, rising 2,240 feet above the level of the sea. In some places, notably at the heads of fjords, there are patches of cultivable land, but generally the region is a desolate and dreary wilderness—the home of the bear, reindeer, caribou and other forms of wild animal life. Along the coast, south of Cape Harrison, are white settlements, and in the interior are the Eskimos. These together number about 8,000 and sustain themselves by fishing for salmon and cod during the brief but beautiful



A LABRADOR HOME.

summer, and by trapping in winter. Most of the natives are Christianized, the Moravians, Catholics and other denominations having missions among them. Their usual mode of travel is by sledges drawn by dogs, and sometimes a speed of 100 miles a day is attainable.

Labrador, according to the Northern sagas, was discovered about the year 1000. Its modern discoverer was John Cabot, who explored a part of the coast in 1497.

The Market Place.
There is no doubt that the protection which used to be accorded to the market place from the earliest barbarian times has played an important, though not an exclusive, part in the emancipation of the medieval city. The early barbarians knew no trade within their village communities; they traded with strangers only, at certain definite spots, on certain determined days. And, in order that the stranger might come to the barker place without risk of being slain for some feud which might be running between two clans, the market was always placed under the special protection of all kinds. It was inviolable, like the place of worship under the shadow of which it was held.

With the Kabyles it is still anna, like the footpath along which women carry water from the well, neither must be trodden upon in arms, even during inter-tribal wars. In medieval times the market universally enjoyed the same protection. No feud could be prosecuted on the place where people came to trade, nor within a certain radius from it; and if a quarrel arose in the motley crowd of buyers and sellers, it had to be brought before those under whose protection the market stood—the community's tribunal, or the bishop's, the lord's, or the King's judge.

A stranger who came to trade was a guest, and he went on under this very name. Even the lord who had no warlike about robbing a merchant on the high road respected the Weichbild, that is, the pole which stood in the market place and bore either the King's arms or a cross or the image of the local saint or simply a cross according to whether the market was under the protection of the King, the lord, the local church, or the folknote—the cybele.—The Nineteenth Century.

Somehow people never appreciate the liberality of the man who offers to pull their teeth for nothing.

Don't give a lecture with four chapters.

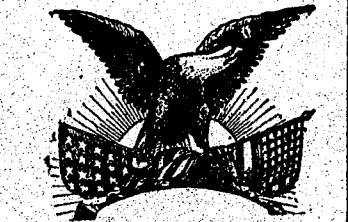
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Nominees.



STATE TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH B. MOORE, of Lapeer.

For Regents of University,
CHAS. B. HAWKLEY, of Muskegon.
ROGER W. BUTTERFIELD,
Of Grand Rapids.

COUNTY TICKET.

For School Commissioner,
MRS. ISABEL COBB, of Maple Forest.

The Century Magazine and the AV-
LANCHER will cost our subscribers but
\$4.50. Subscribe soon.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

West Branch democrats are so dis-
gusted with the party or the weather,
that they failed to nominate a village
ticket.

Chicago capitalists believe the
stump lands about Manitowish would
make fine fruit farms, and are putting
their money into them.

A Democratic writer says there is
"satisfying evidence that free wool
has come to stay in this country."
But what about free sheep?—Globe-
Dem.

The Treasury gold reserve is gradu-
ally increasing, but for every dollar of
such gain, it is to be remembered,
there is a dollar of new bonded in-
debtedness.—Globe Dem.

Even the Mexicans refuse to accept
our bank paper unless payment in
gold is pledged, and that is the free
silver paradise whose financial policy
we are asked to emulate.—Det. Journal.

Mrs. Isabel Cobb has been nominat-
ed by the Republicans of Crawford
county for school commissioner. She
has been a member of the county's
board of school examiners for several
years.—Det. Journal.

Thomas Dixon, of Alpena, was con-
victed of keeping a disreputable house,
but was recommended to the court for
mercy by the jury. On Thursday
morning the Judge gave it to him in
the form of five years at Marquette.

We want MONEY, and when our col-
lector calls on you, go down in your
pocket and raise the small amount of
the bill which he presents. It is a
small amount to you, but five hundred
of them aggregates a large sum to us.

The Democratic candidate for May-
or, in Philadelphia, actually got a
majority in three wards of the thirty
seven. All the rest gave Republican
majorities, ranging from 400 to 5,500
votes—generally from 2,000 to 3,000.

Six veterans of Waterloo, fought
eighty years ago, are still living in
France, fourteen in England and three
in the United States. This will repre-
sent about all of the veterans in this
country fifty years from now.—Globe-
Dem.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Mich-
igan will hold its annual session at
Mt. Clemens, March 28th-29th. The
department now numbers 237 corps
and 7,633 members. Twelve corps
have been organized during the past
year and relief extended to the extent
of \$2,562. The relief other than mon-
ey amounted to \$4,056.

There were several excellent candi-
dates voted for in the Third district
Republican congressional convention
whose choice, after a long and animat-
ed contest, fell upon one of the most
worthy—Lieut. Gov. Milnes.

The nominee has a record that com-
mends him to the united and earnest
support of his party, and that he will
undoubtedly receive.—Detroit Jour-
nal.

The news from Vienna is to the ef-
fect that Austria-Hungary will join in
the proposed international monetary
conference. There is no doubt that
our own Congress will make an appro-
priation to cover the expense of par-
ticipation in it by the United States.
Senator Stewart tried to inject into it
a provision to the effect that the ratio
of 1 to 16 should be maintained, but
Senators Wolcott, Teller and other
friends of silver objected, and our
commissioners will go untrammelled.

Gov. Rich has accepted an invita-
tion to address the campaign at the
state G. A. R. encampment, March 27th.
The ex-pensioners of the war will meet
in the circuit court room, Fairbanks
post, Detroit, will meet at the council
chamber. The Fifth Michigan Infan-
try, Terry post rooms, and W. R. O. at
Presbyterian church. The council of
administration will meet in the Sher-
man house, March 25th.

A few days since one of the few fol-
lowers of Grover was in the office com-
menting on the "improvement wrought
by the Democratic tariff measures
when Mr. Harris Wilensky who was
present said he could illustrate it per-
fectly. He said, in 1892 under the
McKinley tariff Mr. C. brought in to
me 100 pounds of wool, the clip of his
flock, and the price was \$25.00. I of
course wanted him to take some trade
so he selected a suit of clothes for \$12,
and took home the balance \$13.00 in
cash. Last year the same farmer
brought in again his clip of 100 lbs. of
wool and under the Wilson tariff it
was worth \$12.00. He again bought a
suit of clothes of the same grade as in
1892 but the price had fallen to \$10.00
and he took home in cash \$2.00. Goods
had fallen ten per cent and wool,
the farmers product, fifty per
cent." And this is an actual occur-
ance that is worth a column of theo-
rizing.—East Jordan Enterprise.

Republican County Convention.

Convention was called to order by J.
Staley, chairman of County commit-
tee. J. M. Jones, was nominated tem-
porary chairman and John C. Hanson,
secretary.

On motion committee on organiza-
tion and credentials were appointed.
On motion H. Pond and H. Trumbley
were appointed to act as tellers.

Committee on organization reported
in favor of making the temporary offi-
cers permanent, which was approved.
Committee on credentials reported
and report accepted.

Officers of the convention were
qualified by J. Staley, Notary Public.
Mrs. Isabel Cobb, of Maple Forest,
and Mr. W. G. Marsh, of Grayling
were nominated for Commissioner
of Schools.

On motion an informal ballot was
taken which resulted in favor of Mrs.
Cobb.

On motion of W. G. Marsh, the
nomination was made unanimous.
On motion the convention adjourned
sine die.

J. M. JONES,
Chairman.
J. C. HANSON,
Sec.

Home Correspondence.

CHERRY, March 4th, 1895.

EDITOR AVANLACHER:—
To-day a great change at Washing-
ton, but everything seems about the
same around our quiet village, no po-
litical news here except A. J. Stillwell
and Ira Sevell, and it is quite interest-
ing to hear them.

The snow has gone down so we can
go and see our neighbors once more.
Emery Odell made a flying trip to
Williamston.

H. T. Shafer and Wm. Metcalf have
got through lumbering and so has F.
Barber. A little uphill business there
being so much snow, it would not have
been so bad if the wind would have
kept still but he had to put his lip in.

Al. Emery has got his Pine in on his
Homestead and has come to live in
Center Plains township. How do
grove people like home-steaders now?

Wm. Wilson and wife have moved
back home again. They have been
looking after John Love's chores
while John and family were visiting
in the South part of the State. John
while gone was in nine different coun-
ties. He can tell some hard stories
about the shape the farmers are in.

He says the people of the North don't
know, nor do they realize the shape
the farmers have got themselves into
by living in high life. They can see
it now but it is too late. Their crops
last year were nearer a failure than
they were in Crawford County. Hay
was a good crop, corn light, oats mid-
dling, potatoes very poor and wheat
45 cents a bushel. Think of it, land
worth \$50.00 an acre producing but
16 bushels to the acre. Is there a
farmer in Crawford County but what
realizes twice that from this worthless
land as they call it? I dare say there
is not one, but still they are not sat-
isfied. They seem to think that the
people in the South part of the state
live like Kings, but I wish to say right
here, that is a mistake, they see harder
times down there than we do up here.
John says it made the farmers do
quite a lot hustling to scrape up their
taxes and some of them had to hire
the money to do it. I often think of
an old saying "blessed are those that
have nothing, for they have nothing
to worry after". But it is not so in
our case up here, what we have we
can make a good living off of, and pay
our taxes, too, and have something
besides, and furthermore we have got
lots of good land for others to do well
on, if they would only take hold and
try, but there is so much wind work
and not enough muscle used to make
a success in all things. If the people
of this county could see what the peo-
ple of the south part of the state have
to do to make both ends meet, they
would take hold this Spring and do
different than they have done hereto-
fore, according to all reports.

HAWKEYE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 8, '95.

If the new Sibley silver party is not
more seriously regarded elsewhere than
it is in Washington, it will not be a
figure whatever in national politics. The
executive committee of the Bi-Metallic
League, which is sponsor for the new
party and author of the address which
announced its birth and the reason
there for, attempts in turn to get the
consent of Senator Teller, of Colo.,
and Cameron, of Pa., to allow the an-
nouncement of their names as the
Presidential candidate of the new party
and upon their refusal it was decid-
ed not to nominate, but merely to
"suggest" a Presidential candidate.

The suggested was ex-Congressman
Sibley, of Pa., an eccentric millionaire
who has been republican, democrat
and populist all within the last fifteen
years, and who is probably expected to
put up the money to maintain the
headquarters which are to be opened
at once in Washington and kept open
—if Sibley doesn't get tired of paying
the bills—until the Presidential elec-
tion. It was expected by the origina-
tors of this party that quite a number of
influential democrats and a few repub-
licans would at once announce their
endorsement of it, but no such en-
dorsement has been given. On the
contrary, even those democrats who
are supposed to have had a hand
hatching the new party, such as Bland
and Bryan, hastened to give it a black
eye by saying that they could see no
necessity for the organization of a
silver party until the democratic na-
tional convention shall refuse to de-
clare for free coinage. If the party
has any republican endorers they are
not known. So far as known the only
notable recruits have come from the
populists, in the persons of Senators
Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, but
there are several obscure southern
democrats in the deal.

Mr. W. F. Ricknell, the Iowa mem-
ber of the executive committee of the
Republican League of the United
States, which recently held a meeting
in Washington, says of the work of
the committee: "Our aim, has decided
to use every means to make the Na-
tional league convention at Cleveland,
June 19, one that shall not cause any
embarrassment to the party. We be-
lieve the function of the league is to
execute rather than to legislate, and
that the convention should avoid any
attempt to commit the party in any
direction. The convention will last
three days, and we shall give the
women all we possibly can. The
league always has had a tendency to-
wards the admission of women to
some share in politics, and this con-
vention is likely to be more liberal
than the last one. The details of the
representation to be given women
have been left to President Tracy,
Secretary Humphrey and Mrs. J. Ellen
Foster, president of the Women's Re-
publican Association." Every member
of the executive committee was empha-
tic in saying that the league convention
would not boom any man's candidacy
for the republican Presidential nomi-
nation.

It would be difficult to find an an-
grier set of men than were the demo-
cratic ex-Senators and Representatives,
who had hopes of executive favors,
when they learned that Mr. Cleveland
had left them in the lurch and gone
off in search of a good time. Some
of them could not control their anger
and used words in the presence of
private secretary Thurber which prob-
ably settled the little chance they had
in getting official crumbs from the
Presidential table, but the most of
them smiled and hid their disappoint-
ment as far as possible, and will be on
hand when Mr. Cleveland returns.

The names of the 25 democratic
members of the last House who signed
that manifesto pledging the democrat
to party to the free coinage of silver at
a ratio of 16 to 1 were published this
week, although no one seems to know
just why, as the number is so redun-
dantly small when compared with the
Fifty-third Congress. An amusing
feature of it was that the name of
Representative McLaurin, of S. C.,
one of the signers, was published on
the same day as one of a committee to
select the members of a national com-
mittee of the new silver party brought
out this week by the Bi-Metallic
League. Mr. McLaurin's constituents
may soon be wanting to know which
party he belongs to, anyway.

The U. S. Supreme Court is now
listening to arguments in the case in-
volving the constitutionality of the
income tax, and it is expected that the
decision will soon be handed down in
the case. It has been a long time
since there was such an array of legal
talent engaged upon a single case.
Among the lawyers of national reputa-
tion are Ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Sec-
retary Bristol, Shellabarger and Wil-
son, Jos. H. Choate, James O. Carter,
Clarence A. Seward, W. D. Guthrie
and Charles Steele.

The officials of the Pension Bureau
will soon take active measures to put
into operation the recent legislation
raising all pensioners receiving less
than \$8 a month to that rating. It is
estimated that 4,000 cases will be af-
fected by the legislation, and will in-
volve an increase of about \$7,500,000.
The bureau has given notice that the
pushing of individual cases will be
unnecessary.

Winchester Repeating
Shot-Guns RIFLES,
and Ammunition,
BEST IN THE WORLD.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
WINCHESTER, N. H. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CELERY TONIC BITTERS,
THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Biliousness,
Constipation,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia.
Unexcelled as a Nerve Tonic. Cures
Sick,
Bilious,
Nervous,
Spasmodic and
PERIODICAL HEADACHES.
75 CENTS PER BOTTLE,
—AT—
DAVIS' PHARMACY.

Insist on
ARM AND HAMMER SODA
in packages

Costs no more than inferior package soda—
never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is uni-
versally acknowledged purest in the world.
Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

JULIUS KRAMER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GRAYLING, MICH.

THE Gents of Grayling and vicini-
ty are hereby notified that I have
just received a

Large Stock of Woollens.

embracing all of the latest styles. If
you need any kind of a suit, either
BUSINESS OR FINE DRESS,
you can find it at the old reliable es-
tablishment of
J. KRAMER,
Rear of the Grayling Exchange Bank.

DEVLIN'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none
better. Our terms are lower, though,
send for Catalogue.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found
in Remington's County Seat List. Showed
advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a
copy of which can be had of Remington
Bro., of New York & Pittsburg.

Did you ever see one of the famous
waterproof interlined collars or cuffs?
It's very easy to tell, for they are all
marked this way

TRADE
MARK.
CELLULOID

They are the only interlined collars
and cuffs, and are made of linen, cov-
ered with waterproof "CELLULOID."
They'll stand right by you day in and
day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE
MARK.
CELLULOID

The first cost is the only cost, for
they keep clean a long time, and when
soiled you can clean them in a minute
by simply wiping off with a wet cloth
—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE
MARK.
CELLULOID

These collars and cuffs will outlast
six linen ones. The wearer escapes
laundry trials and laundry bills—no
chafed neck and no wilting down if
you get a collar marked this way

TRADE
MARK.
CELLULOID

Ask your dealer first, and take noth-
ing that has not above trade mark, if
you desire perfect satisfaction. All
others are imitations absolutely.
If you can't find collars or cuffs
marked this way, we will send you a
sample postpaid on receipt of price.
Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair.
Give your size and say whether stand-
up or turned-down collar is wanted.
THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
425-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Cann-
ed Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains.

The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and
BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE
will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to
embalming or preserving corpse.

DON'T MISS THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'
Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,
Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

Mrs. H. A. Bauman returned home this morning.

E. T. Douglas was in West Branch, last week.

Best Bread in the city, is at A. Mc-Clain's Bakery.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last Tuesday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

Leo J. Patterson is the democratic candidate for village clerk of Tawas.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Mrs. H. A. Bauman and baby were visiting in the old home this week.

J. E. Weeks, of Maple Forest, was in the city Tuesday, as usual.

Remember that Merrill's Harness shop is ready for business.

BORN—Sunday, March 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Merz, a daughter.

FOR SALE—The house occupied by A. W. Canfield. Inquire at residence.

WANTED. A better calf, one or two weeks old. Box 138 P. O.

There are still many unpaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on the list?

Choice Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, and Fresh Roasted Peanuts, etc., at McClain's.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

The Alpena Y.M.C.A. has an average daily attendance of 125 and is prospering.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Too cool for Robins. Monday morning the thermometer registered 11 below zero.

Our Bread is the finest and best, made from Pillsbury's best Spring wheat flour, at McClain's Bakery.

W. R. McMullen of Grayling, was renewing acquaintances in the village during the week.—Ros. News.

A good house and two lots in a desirable location, for sale cheap. Enquire of E. BELL.

A 10 yard Dress Pattern for \$1.50 at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. M. A. Bates and the children, started yesterday for a visit at the old home in New York.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Krauer and examine his new stock of goods.

One of the teachers, Miss Bradshaw, was slightly injured last Sunday eve. by a falling bed falling on her.

Choice White and German Rye Bread, Cookies, Cakes and Pies, baked fresh, daily, at McClain's Bakery.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, at the usual hour. All are welcome.

Selling, Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour, at 40 cents per sack, is very cheap. Try it.

Scarlet fever is prevalent at Hillman, Montmorency county. Three deaths have resulted, and the schools may be closed.

A desirable dwelling house in perfect repair, and two lots, pleasantly situated, for sale cheap. Enquire of E. BELL, at Claggett's Store.

L. S. Benson went to Detroit, last week to pick up further points in putting on the finishing flut-lubs, etc., on the hats and bonnets of his lady patrons.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. L. H. Chamberlain's, Friday afternoon, for work. A ten cent lunch will be served to which all are invited.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Frank Brovine, of Gaylord, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year at Jackson, last week, for breaking a plate glass window.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Cakes, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Apples, Peaches, Salmon, Baked Beans, etc., at 10 cents per can, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Geo. B. Sanderson was in town last week on business and visiting old friends. He bought O. Palmers bay roadsters, and drove home Monday, the latest pair of drivers in Northern Michigan.

When you buy a pound of Tea, or Coffee, at Claggett's, ask for a ticket on that Silver Tea Set. It is worth \$25.00 and warranted for ten years.

For sale or exchange, fine blk. Aug. farrow, \$50.00. P. O. Box 138.

The thermometer registered 24 deg. above zero, yesterday morning.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

The election will occur on Monday, April 1st. Look well to your nominations.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durocher, a daughter, Sunday, March 10th, eleven pounds.

H. A. Bauman, of Lewiston, purchased the residence of Frank Royce, who moved to Rose City.

George A. Marsh, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday, with a fine team, lately purchased.

E. N. Salling came over from Manistee, Tuesday. One of his semi-occasional business trips.

Claggett sells the best Gents' or Ladies' \$2.00 shoes, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

Remember the "Old Ladies' Social," at W. R. C. hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, and do not fail to attend it.

J. M. Francis, Supervisor of Grove, is preparing for more and better farming than ever this year. He has just bought a fine team.

Julius Krauer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Roller Champion Patent Flour takes the cake and makes the best of bread. The ladies are delighted with it. Claggett sells it.

J. M. Jones had the pleasure on Tuesday, of receiving a visit from a member of the same company and regiment, in which he served during the rebellion.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggett's, and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth \$25.

MARRIED—On the 12th inst. by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Chas. Waldron, of South Branch, and Miss Kate Osterlander, of Grayling.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Krauer, The Merchant Tailor.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

W. M. Fuller, of Center Plains, was in town Tuesday, on his way to visit the pension board at Gaylord.

Cash is KING at Claggett's, and he will sell you goods way down low for CASH.

Beets, Bets, Carrots, and Parsnips, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The Universalist church in Bay City burned last Saturday afternoon. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,300. A defective fuse caused the fire.

Claggett's new stock of Shoes are arriving daily. He is putting hard times prices on them, and that is what sells shoes. Ladies' Douglas, patent tip, for \$1.25.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

For an extra supper and general enjoyment, go to the Social and Supper, at the residence of H. Hanson, Friday evening, the 23d.

Trade at Fourniers' and get a chance on the \$50.00 Music Box.

For a good supper, of Meat Pie, Mince Pie or Pumpkin Pie, go to the Social and Supper at W. R. C. hall, to-morrow evening.

Trade with Fournier and get a chance on his \$50.00 Music Box.

The Ladies Society of the M. E. Church, will give an "Old Ladies' Social," and Supper at W. R. C. hall, on Friday evening, March 15th. All are invited to attend.

Use Pratt's Fowlry Food for your chickens, it will pay you. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

Saginaw and Ionia are both working to secure the selection of their city for the next meeting of the Department of Education, Grand Army of the Republic. We trust Saginaw will secure it.

The Ladies of the Danish Aid Society will give a Social for the benefit of the Church, at the residence of Mrs. R. Hansons, Friday evening, March 23d. Supper served from 5 to 9 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

Go and buy a suit for your boy at S. H. & Co's. They are closing out all suits regardless of cost.

The sun is getting higher and the air is getting warmer, and on Monday, a son and heir appeared at the house of O. C. Hagaman.—West Branch Herald. We would never have thought of giving the sun the credit of such an occurrence.

—THREE clever women, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mrs. Burton Harrison, will try and settle in the next number of The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, Penn., when it is proper to use the word "women" and when the term "lady" should be employed.

John Edwards, a Montmorency hunter, has trapped five wolves this winter.

BORN—Wednesday, March 13, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collen, a son, 11 pounds.

You should try our 29 cent coffee. It will fill the bill, at S. H. & Co's.

W. I. Masters returned home Tuesday, after three years in the Upper Peninsula and Wisconsin.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Mrs. D. Trotter returned from her two months' visit with friends at Chatham, Ontario, and Oxford Mich., last Friday morning.

Parents, buy your children's shoes at Claggett's. He has a complete line of these Cordovan Shoes, and they can't be beat for wear and durability.

A minstrel show, given in Bay City last week, by home talent, was a decided success in every way. Over \$200 was netted, which will go for charity.

The Spring is the time to feed your horse Pratt's Food. Try it. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The Gaylord hoop and stove factory turns out daily 30,000 hoops and 30,000 stoves. Eighty men are employed at weekly wages ranging from \$7.50 to \$24.00.

The annual teachers' institute for Crawford county, will be held in Grayling, beginning Monday, April 1st, and continue during the week. Prof. F. D. Smith, of Maple Rapids, conductor.

All teachers of Crawford County, should plan to attend this institute and receive new inspiration for their work. Inquiries concerning boarding places may be addressed to the local committee, W. F. Benkeman.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in Grayling, during the week beginning April 1st, 1895, and will be conducted by Prof. F. D. Smith, of Maple Rapids.

Republican Caucus.

The republican electors of the township of Grayling, will meet in caucus, at the Town Hall, on Friday Evening, March 23d, 1895, at 7.30, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of Tp Com., C. T. JEROME.

M. A. BATES, Sec. CHAIRMAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Card of Thanks.

We greatly desire to acknowledge all the many acts of kindness shown us during the last few months, and to especially thank the ladies of the W. R. C. for their aid, and our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and personal assistance. May Heaven prosper and richly reward them all. FLORA, MARVIN, ADDIE MARVIN and CHARLIE MARVIN.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. FOURNIER, at the Drug Store.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 50 cents by paying up their subscription.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

The office hours of Dr. Wolfe, are 9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. His office and residence is in the rear rooms of Davis' Pharmacy.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for Shoes, for the year 1895. His \$2.00 Shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$1.50 per year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$2.35. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Democrat was a little previous last week, as usual. Mr. Osburn, of Frederic, has not vacated the hotel, and will not till May, and Mr. Wallace will not occupy it.

Michigan Democrats endorsed President Cleveland and free silver. This is the first intimation that there was enough of Michigan Democrats left to endorse anything.—Blade.

Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Perry Phelps left Lewiston, for Atlanta, in a sleigh, and in turning a sharp corner near the school-house, the sleigh upset and Mr. Phelps had his leg broken. He was brought to Grayling on the afternoon train and had the fracture reduced.

Two men from Rasmussen's camp came into town Tuesday and drew their pay, and bought a supply of "bugle" in the evening and started out for a lark. They were joined at the depot by four strangers who proposed to go with them, and started across the railroad. Before reaching the river, the four attacked the two, pounding one of them severely, and held the other at the mouth of a revolver. They secured about seventy dollars.

Grove Tp. Rep. Caucus.

There will be a Republican Caucus held at the residence of Arthur E. Wikeley, on Saturday afternoon, March 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for township offices, and such other business as may properly come before it. By order of Committee.

CHAS. FAUBLE, ARTHUR E. WAKELEY, JUDSON M. FRANCIS, Com.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 23, '95.

Gagnor, L. Olson, Thom Morgan, O. H. Stevens, John Overton, J. M. Willson, J. O.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Announcement.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner, subject to the decision of the republican caucus. My former experience in that position makes me believe that I can do good work for the people of Grayling township.

E. W. VAN DYKE.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the regular examination for the teachers of Crawford County, will be held in the Court House, at Grayling, Thursday and Friday, March 28th and 29th.

W. F. BENKLEMAN, Commissioner of Schools, Grayling, Mich.

M and

We would be pleased to have you call at our store for a free package of Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves, which we are distributing to all afflicted with dyspepsia and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Bacon's Celery King is simply doing wonders in building up worn out constitutions, and is the grand specific for nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c., at Fourniers', sole agent.

Notice.

SEALED Bids will be received at the Township Clerk's office from February 21st, 1895, until March 15th, 1895, for taking care of the Horse Houses, Carts and Hoes, Water Mains and Hydrants in the village of Grayling, for the ensuing year, according to a certain contract on file in Township Clerk's office.

The Township Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEO. W. COMER, Township Clerk.

A Great Candidate.

For your favorite is Otto's Cure for the throat and lungs, and we can recommend it to all as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung affections. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We guarantee it to cure you. Instant relief in all cases of croup and whooping cough. If you are suffering, don't delay, but call on us and get a sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy and be one of the great party on the road to health. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c., at Fourniers', sole agent.

New Spring Clothing!

Our new line of SPRING SUITS,

are now in and we cordially invite all who are interested in GOOD HONEST CLOTHING, to call and inspect the many different new styles we are now able to show.

We have all the best things that the market produces, and show strong values in MENS' ALL WOOL SUITS, at \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Have you seen our new Spring line of Hats? We have the correct shapes in STIFF HATS and FEDORAS.

Call and see. IKE ROSENTHAL, One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

1895 VICTOR BICYCLES:—\$100.00



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any height frame furnished. Victors lead the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods. BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. DETROIT. SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

TO MY CUSTOMERS!

I have just received a 12 Tune MUSIC BOX, VALUED AT \$50.00,

Which I propose to give to my Customers. Every one purchasing Goods to the amount of 25 cents, will receive a ticket GOOD FOR ONE CHANCE, on same. Drawing to take place as soon as the tickets are given away.

L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST!

Election Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, Sheriff's office, Grayling, Feb. 20th, '95. To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the next general election, to be held in this state on the first Monday in April next, there will be elected the following officer for the county of Crawford, One County Commissioner of Schools, to hold office for the term of two years from and after the first day of July, 1895, in place of W. F. Benkeman, whose term of office will expire on said first day of July, 1895.

W. S. CHALKER, Sheriff of Crawford County, Feb. 21st, '95.

Public Notice. In accordance with an order from the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford in Chancery, recorded and filed with the Clerk of said County, Public Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of Feb. 1895, the Receiver of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Otsego, Crawford and Roscommon Counties, has made an Assessment upon all members and persons insured in said Company, in accordance to the amount insured. The aggregate of said assessment is \$3,943.80.

Dated at Grayling, this 18th day of Feb. 1895. JOHN J. NIEDERER, Receiver.

You cannot afford to be without your county paper. It means only \$1 a year to us, but it means many times that amount to you.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinac Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinac, 7:05 P. M.

8:15 A. M. Mackinac Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 11:15 A. M.

1:30 P. M. W. M. Freight, arrives Mackinac 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:30 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:00 P. M. Detroit 8:45 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, E. M.

2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Election Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, Office of the Secretary of State, Lansing, January 24th, 1895.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir—You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this state, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.:

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose term of office expires Dec. 31st, 1895.

In Testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, [sealed] SECRETARY OF STATE.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure a Patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD NO SOLE MAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no substitutes. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. M. JONES.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, S.S. COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.

Estate of Lewis Osterlander, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said Estate and six months from the 4th day of February, A. D. 1895, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is HEREBY GIVEN, That we will meet on Tuesday the 7th day of May, A. D. 1895, and on Saturday the third day of August, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Joseph Patterson, in the village of Grayling, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated February 23d, A. D. 1895.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, ADELBERT TAYLOR, Commissioners.

Feb. 23, '95, w7



The Highest Prize

—GIVEN BY THE—

World's Columbian Exposition

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

Davis Sewing Machine Co.

For Its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

Address: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO. DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY

can be secured at one time, and in many cases, by the use of our "MONEY" system. We have a large number of "M

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO'S BIG DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT DRAINAGE CANAL.

How It Impressed a Correspondent for a New York Journal—Described as the Most Extensive Piece of Engineering Work Under Way in World.

The Millions Already Spent.
The biggest ditch in the world is being dug in Illinois, and from 5,000 to 8,000 men have been employed upon the work almost constantly for over two years. This is the largest number of laborers employed upon any single work of improvement in the United States.

The big ditch now under way in Illinois is the forerunner of various similar works to be undertaken in response to a



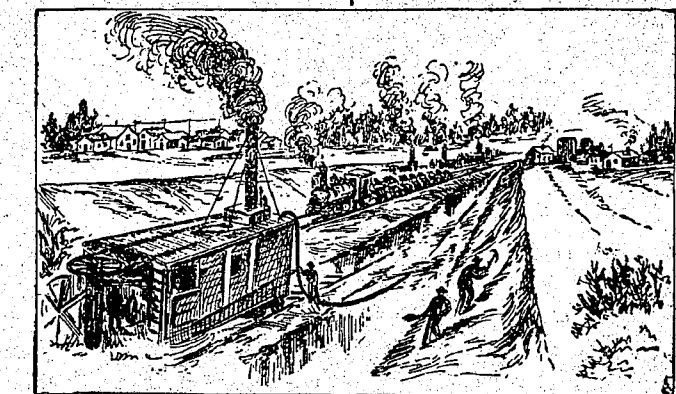
ONE OF THE CAMPS.

new demand for a method of moving heavy freight at lower rates than the railroads can afford, even if at less speed, although the primary use of this great trench, which is known as the Chicago drainage canal, will be to furnish an outlet for the sewage of Chicago, so that it need no longer pollute Lake Michigan, whence the city gets its water supply. But the canal is being built with special reference, also, to its forming one link in the chain of channels, artificial and natural, that shall connect the great lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, and be deep and wide enough to enable large vessels to reach Chicago and thence all ports upon the shores of the fresh water seas.

This chain of deep water channels will be composed of the Chicago Drainage canal, the Des Moines and Illinois rivers, and the Mississippi from Grafton, Ill., south to the Gulf. The completion of the work will open to ocean-going boats the most extensive system of inland navigation in the world, 1,700 miles of lake, 1,800 miles of large river navigation and 320 miles of canal and improved rivers, 3,820 altogether, or one-fifth more miles than from New York to Southampton.

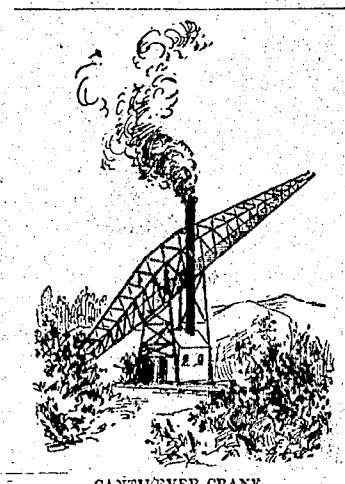
The Chicago Drainage canal proper will be thirty miles long, reaching from Ashland avenue, Chicago, to Lockport, Ill., and crossing the divide that separates the basin of the great lakes from the valley of the Mississippi. Ten miles of it are cut through solid rock, often bed rock, underlying tough boulder clay, and the remainder through river mud and glacial drift, to a maximum depth of 38 feet. The rock cut is 100 feet wide, with vertical sides. The portion traversing hard boulder clay is 410 feet wide on the bottom, with sides sloping out in prism shape. These wide portions make up twenty of the twenty-eight miles. The remaining eight miles, which traverse soft earth and can easily be dredged out to full ship-canal width later, are but 110 feet wide on the bottom, with sloping sides. The minimum depth of the whole stream will be 22 feet.

Work Proceeding Rapidly.
In two more years this great artificial river will be draining Chicago into the Mississippi and robbing Niagara of 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, for the benefit of the Gulf of Mexico—and of those inhabitants of Chicago who drink water. Yet it is but two years since the first spadeful of earth was thrown. The difficulties that have been overcome in the work are far greater than would naturally be expected from a country without so much as a hill or hummock to break its level monotony. One of these difficulties was a stretch of ten miles of solid limestone bed rock. But by the use of steam



STEAM SHOVELS ON SECTION D.

channeling machines this has been cut through, so as to leave a wall as smooth and straight and white as so much saved ice. The greatest obstacle of all was the Des Moines River, which cumbers more than a dozen miles of the path and threatened with its periodic floods to sweep the earth dikes of the new channel away at every spring freshet. But the engineers looked over the ground and calmly said: "We will transplant the Des Moines river."

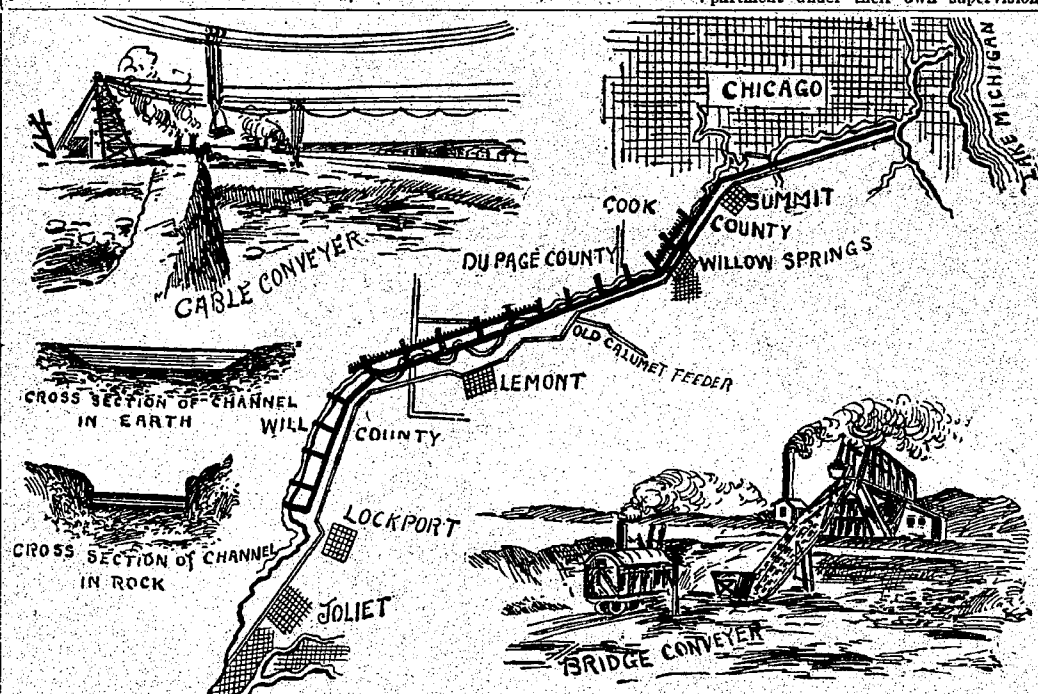


And they have done it, building an entirely new river channel for more than thirteen miles, at a cost of over \$1,000,000. "But what will you do with the flood waters while you are building your river?"

diversion channel?" asked the skeptic. "We will spill them into Lake Michigan and send them down the St. Lawrence instead of down the Mississippi," said the engineers. And they have done it. At the head of the river diversion they have built an enormous safety valve, in the form of a "spillway" or dam, 397 feet long and 16½ feet high, made of concrete, capped with stone, and flanked with wings of stone masonry. So, when the Des Moines goes on a rampage, and the water gauge above this spillway indicates over 800,000 cubic feet of flow per minute, the surplus flood waters are dumped across this dam and sent down the Chicago river to Lake Michigan. The river diversion is all finished. This is 200 feet wide on the bottom, with sides sloping out, giving the cross section the form of a prism. The pitch or grade of the channel is about one foot in a mile and a half. Thus the river is successfully out of the way.

The main drainage channel is now under contract throughout its entire length, from its confluence with the Chicago river at Robey street to Lockport, Will County, Ill., twenty-eight miles to the south-west of Chicago. The work has been subdivided into sections averaging a mile in length. Beginning at the Willow Springs road, a midway point, the sections are lettered toward Chicago from A to O. Section O being that which connects with the Chicago river. From the Willow Springs road southwestward the sections are numbered from 1 to 15. These include the rock cut, and were the first to be put under contract. Sections numbered from 1 to 14 were let in July, 1902; section 15 was put under contract last August.

The lettered sections running up to Chicago are, with some exceptions, cut through "glacial drift." Glacial drift comprises the top soil, earth, muck, sand, gravel, clay, boulders, and all the loose debris deposited upon the bed rock by the prehistoric glaciers that gouged their trail along the Des Moines Valley. The work on sections A, B and a portion of Q traverses the old bed of the Des Moines river and has to deal with ooze,



THE GREAT DRAINAGE CANAL. Showing the portion under contract, with a skeleton of the route to St. Louis and views of the work reproduced from photographs.

which covers the clay to a considerable depth. This is managed very efficaciously by the use of hydraulic dredges that send a continuous stream of water and black mud flowing through a twenty-inch pipe to any required distance within 3,000 feet. Each of these dredges has a capacity of 2,500 cubic yards in ten hours. By an ingenious use of revolving knives, one contractor is also pulverizing the harder material beneath the ooze, and is pumping it out along with the water. This river ooze, by the way, is proving a bonanza to the owners of celery farms in that region.

The apparatus used for excavating the glacial drift varies on different sections, according to the ingenuity of the various contractors. But the most striking and also the most successful device for raising the spoil from the bed of the canal is an enormous cantilever of bridge-like construction. The earth is first loosened by the use of gang plows or steam shovels, and then is loaded into large iron buckets

made of the most nearly finished concrete. Of course, steam drills are used in blasting, and on the sections which are doing the most profitable work these are worked from a central power station by compressed air. The channeling machines cut the sides down vertically to a depth of ten feet at each cut. This layer is "topped," is blasted out, and then the machine cuts to a further depth of ten feet, leaving only six inches of offset to show where the new top begins. The rock is thus excavated in three steps or layers. The top layer is removed by carts and tram plied by steam hoisting engines. The lower lifts are taken out by the use of cableways, high power derricks, and cantilever conveyors.

The cross section of the earth excavations shows a width of 202 feet on the bottom, with the sides sloping out, so as to make an extreme width of 300 feet at the top of the prism. This wide portion of the canal—twenty miles in all—extends for some distance, and then reduces to 110 feet on the bottom, preserving the same side slopes. In the rock sections the sides are vertical, and the width of the channel is uniformly 100 feet.

The methods of working on the earth sections present a picture of care specially constructed, are loaded by steam shovels and drawn by steam hoists up a steep incline to a proper height, where they are run upon a trolley and automatically dumped. The contractors have erected great iron bridges, spanning the spoil bank high in the air, their supporting piers being carried on trucks, which travel on tracks parallel with the channel. From the channel end of the bridge an inclined track runs down into the cut, and on this two cars, with a capacity of eight cubic yards each, are kept running up and down, being successively loaded by steam shovels, drawn swiftly up the incline by a steam hoist and automatically dumped over the spoil area. By this combination of devices an output of 100 cubic yards of earth per hour can be maintained all day. The material is taken from the steam shovels by cars fitted with pneumatic tires, and the power for which is supplied from the locomotive. The engineer operates these dumps just as he would apply the air brakes.

Up to the beginning of last November there had been expended by the district

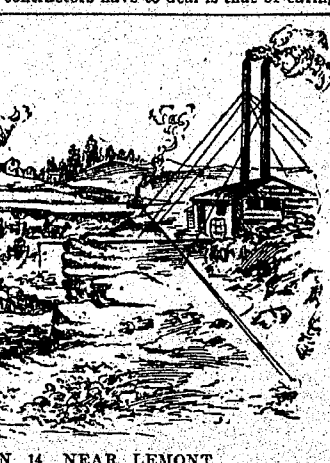


CHANNELING MACHINE.

\$2,370,030 for right of way and \$6,070,260 for construction, making a total of \$8,440,290. This amount, together with the cost of administration, payment of bonds, interest, etc., brings the total expenditures of the enterprise to date up to over \$10,000,000. The total estimated cost of the work under contract is: For construction, \$18,747,840; for right of way, \$2,003,228; total, \$20,751,068. Add

to this the cost of administration until the completion of the canal, and the sum will represent the total cost to the taxpayers of the district benefited. This total, President Wenter confidently asserts, will not reach \$28,000,000. Others think there may be unexpected difficulties that will raise the cost to nearly \$30,000,000.

Caring for the Men.
One of the problems with which the contractors have to deal is that of caring



AT WORK ON SECTION 14, NEAR LEMONT.

for the men employed on the work. On each section there are from 200 to 400 men employed, and the majority of them are so different from the town that provision must be made for the men at the work. For this purpose each section is provided with a camp consisting of rough frame buildings, some of them equipped with bunks for sleeping quarters and others with outfits for providing meals. Some idea of the extent of this work can be obtained from the fact that on one section a bakery is established which turns out from 400 to 500 loaves of bread each day. Some of the contractors carry on this department under their own supervision.

with blasted rock debris at the bottom of the channel. Then these are hoisted high in the air, and the whole tower is set revolving like a swing bridge, bringing the loaded cages over the spoil bank, to be dumped and throwing the opposite derrick over the channel to receive its load. This machine works rapidly and economically.

On these sections which are partly in earth and partly in rock all the usual methods of excavation are in vogue, and several that are entirely new. On the rock sections the sides are cut down vertically by channeling machines, leaving the sides of the canal, after the channel has been blasted out, as smooth as if

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HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Humor Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.
"I lost my head completely. And then I kissed her!" "I don't quite see how you managed it"—Life.

Ella—"You ought to have seen Jack when he proposed." Stella (meanly)—"Oh, I've seen him."—Boston Courier.

Miss Elderbody—"I hate men who are always making love." Miss Scorebox—"To others?"—Boston Transcript.

Kitty—"Isn't that a very expensive suit Dicky Doubtful has on?" Tom—"Yes; for his tailor."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

He—"I think Percy Gibbles is a perfect calf." She—"You misjudge him. He could not be perfect in anything."—Syracuse Post.

Harry—"I always wear a hat to suit my head; hang the style." Dick—"Yes, I noticed that a soft hat is your favorite."—Boston Globe.

Teacher—"Robbie, have you a good excuse for being late?" Robbie—"Yes; my buckwheat cakes and syrup."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

As Miss Hicks as shy and backward as she used to be?" "Well, if you don't think so just watch her get off a street car once."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cynic—"How's that novel of yours coming along?" Scribbler—"It isn't coming along. I forgot to include stamps for its return."—Syracuse Post.

"How is your sister getting on with her singing lessons?" "Well, papa has taken the yodding out of his ears for the first time to-day."—Fleegende Blatte.

"Scientists say that there are microbes in kisses," said Miss Kittish to Mr. Hunker. "Happy microbes!" exclaimed the young man, ecstatically.—Life.

Wife (at breakfast)—"I didn't hear you when you came in last night." Husband—"I guess that's the reason I didn't hear you."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mrs. Watts—"You have a most remarkably hard face, to tell you the truth." Dismal Dawson—"Yes'm, that is because it is so dry."—Indianapolis Journal.

Blobs—"Do you think the average man is as stupid before he marries as he is afterwards?" Cynicus—"Certainly, or he wouldn't get married."—Philadelphia Record.

After the concert: He—"I envy that man who sang the tenor solo." She—"Why, I thought he had a very poor voice." He—"So did I. But just think of his nerve!"—Life.

"Which is my part in this duet?" asked the prima donna of her husband, who was the tenor. "Your part? Here it is, of course. The one with the last words in it."—Washington Star.

Sunday School Teacher—When George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree what lesson did it teach? Little Johnnie—"That he had buried the hatchet."—Judge.

Mrs. Murphy—"Yes, sonny, I've had a fruit stand on this block for thirty years." Tim Ryan—"If you'd have advertised you might have owned the block by this time."—Boston Globe.

She—"Do you think I look as old as they say I do?" He—"If you mean the gentlemen, I say yes; but if you mean as old as your lady friends say, I say no, decidedly."—Boston Transcript.

Collector—"You say that you are not liable to income tax? Why, you must be spending \$25,000 a year! Jack Dashing—Very likely; but what has that to do with my income?"—New York Sun.

Hamlet—I had a funny experience on the rock recently. Yorick—What was that? Hamlet—Why, the management gave us our salary regularly every week for two weeks.—Syracuse Post.

Wiggins—"My boy, if you live beyond your income you are bound to come to grief." Spendite—"My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable even now!"—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Ashpen—I found it almost impossible this morning to get a man to shovel snow. Mrs. Dustin—Poor fellow! I suppose they're all too busy looking for work.—Roxbury Gazette.

"You don't seem to think this story very funny," complained Smallwort, after he had finished. "Oh, yes, I do," answered Ford. "Go ahead and tell some more of it."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Boy—"Shovel off your snow?" Lady—"No. I've got a husband who can do it." Boy—"My goodness, you look too young to be married." Lady—"Ahem! Well, you can do it."—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Marketmade (patronizingly)—And you are not married yet, Hilda? Really, I think the men must be blind. Hilda—That's what Aunt Maria said when you were married.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Wixham—"Did you ask that new girl to show you her recommendations?" Mrs. Wixham—"No; recommendations don't amount to anything. I've given them myself."—Somerville Journal.

Sayboy—"I want to make a match with Madge." Gayboy—"Why don't you do it?" Sayboy—"Her father says it takes money to start a match factory on his premises."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Banks—"The Chinese should engage some New York boarding-house keepers to sail their men-of-war." Tanks—"Not to serve meals for them, I hope?" Banks—"No; to repel boarders."—Judge.

Ho Knew Too Much.
"Mr. Smarte," said the head of the firm, "I happened to overhear your criticisms this morning, of the manner in which business is carried on here. You appear to be laboring under a mistaken idea. As a matter of fact, we are not running this house to make money. Not at all. We carry on this business simply as a school for the instruction of young men. But as you seem to know so much more about business than we do, it would be only wasting your time to keep you here. The cashier will settle with you. What is our loss is your gain."—Boston Transcript.

Length of the Day.
The division of the mean day into 24 hours of 60 minutes each originated with the Egyptians, they passed to Babylon and Greece. Why divided into 24 instead of some other number of hours it is impossible to say. The Chinese and a few other Oriental nations, reckon but 12 hours to the day and night—evidently making the whole to correspond with the apparent passage of the sun over one of the zodiacal signs.

It costs as much to clothe the New Woman as the ordinary kind.

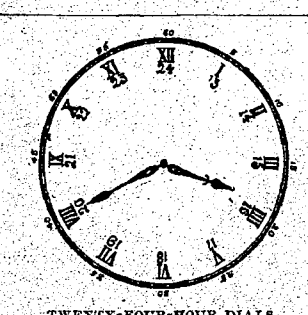
TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR DIALS.

Move to Substitute It for the One at Present in Use.

A movement was started in this country several years ago to substitute a twenty-four-hour dial for the one at present in use—that is, a dial in which the hours should run from one up to twenty-four, instead of from midnight up to twelve noon, and then, beginning again, up to twelve midnight. The idea did not meet with much favor. A few clocks were made on this plan, but they were regarded merely as curiosities. In the Dominion of Canada they were taken up by one or two railways, and are still used.

In Italy this dial has been adopted by law of Parliament as the official way of marking time in that kingdom, says the Youth's Companion. A session of Parliament is reported to have opened in Rome, on the twenty-third of December, at 15:50, and closed at 17:40. That is to say, in terms of the ordinary dial, the session opened at ten minutes before four in the afternoon, or 3:50 p. m., and closed at twenty minutes of six, or 5:40 p. m. The railway train indicators now mark the arrival and departure of trains from 0 o'clock to 24 o'clock. A train starts from Rome, for instance, at 8:10, passes Genoa at 18:48, Vintimiglia 23:35, and reaches Nice at 0:52—that is to say, at 8:10 a. m., 6:48 p. m., and 12:52 a. m.

The watchmakers and jewelers are everywhere selling clocks and watches, and retelling old timepieces, with dials which mark the hours for the first half of the day with the old Roman numerals from I to XII, and the second half of the day with the figures from 13 to 24, directly under the Roman numerals.



TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR DIALS.

This system obviates the necessity of changing the works of the timepieces. The person who uses one of these watches or clocks is supposed to know which half of the day he is in. Both watches and clocks are being prepared, however, which are provided with dials divided into twenty-four equal parts, and works adapted to this system.

Although this system in Italy marks an official change, it is by no means a return to an old one. It was the custom in Italy, up to a period about one hundred years ago, to divide the day into twenty-four successive hours. In many parts of the country the peasants tell the traveler that they stop at eighteen, nineteen or twenty o'clock, as the case may be. Italian letters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries always speak of "fourteen o'clock" for two in the afternoon, or "twenty-four and a half" for half-past twelve in the morning. A familiar Italian proverb speaks of him who is "looking for noon at fourteen o'clock;" and by this is meant the person who is always behind time—the hopelessly lazy one.

Victoria's Private Secretary.

Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards is the only member of the higher entourage of the Queen who is a bourgeois pure and simple. As a rule, her Majesty's confidential advisers are of aristocratic or distinguished military connections. Sir Fleetwood was the son of a stockbroker, who lived and died and was buried at Harrow, where some five-and-thirty years ago he had three sons in the school belonging to the then somewhat slighted body of Home-Boards. He entered under Dr. Vaughan, and left under Dr. Vaughan in 1858, and obtained a commission in the Engineers in 1863. It was at the Berlin congress—he was attached to the special embassy—that he gained the favor of that best of judges of men, the Earl of Beaconsfield. Through him he was brought to the Queen's notice, and in the year of the congress, 1878, he became assistant private secretary and keeper of the privy purse. Since then he has gone on from honor to honor. The pink of perfection, always well dressed and well demeaned, he has about him something of the martinet, which seems almost inseparable from the successful sapper, and is not unwelcome to the highest quarters of the realm. He has a brother, also a soldier-secretary, Col. C. C. Edwards, private secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam.

An Animated Visit.

Though very fond of stories, and an excellent raconteur himself, Rubinstein was rather taciturn. Once, it is reported, a Scotch friend of his, whom he liked very much, went home with him one night after a concert at Glasgow. Both gentlemen sat down to tea and cigarettes, and as midnight struck they had not yet exchanged a word. Finally the guest risked a bold and novel query: "Do you like Beethoven?" Rubinstein emptied his cup and said, softly: "Beethoven good." Half an hour later came another question: "And how do you like Wagner?" To which Rubinstein, throwing away a cigarette: "Wagner—not good." Having exhausted his stock of inquiries, the Scotch friend of the Russian pianist got up to bid his host a pleasant rest. "Stay yet, my friend," said Rubinstein; "I like your conversation very much." And both remained still drinking tea and smoking cigarettes in profound silence until 3 a. m. struck, when they wished one another good-night and parted.

Length of the Day.

The division of the mean day into 24 hours of 60 minutes each originated with the Egyptians, they passed to Babylon and Greece. Why divided into 24 instead of some other number of hours it is impossible to say. The Chinese and a few other Oriental nations, reckon but 12 hours to the day and night—evidently making the whole to correspond with the apparent passage of the sun over one of the zodiacal signs.

It costs as much to clothe the New Woman as the ordinary kind.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

Financial Worry and Physical Exertion Not the Greatest Destroyer of Human Life.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-six Years of Now-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

Caldwell, N. J., March 11, 1895.—(Special.)—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco-tensions, thus made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting widespread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whisky. I tried to stop tobacco-tension and again, but could not. My nerves crashed, electricity ran through my body, my life was being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered excruciating pain. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No, I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake, now, don't offer me my tobacco box, take a chew; you will go wild, and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me, and I was taken home dead. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day until towards night, when my system was soaked again with sweat and tears. I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for my humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which said: 'Quit Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist, Haskin for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cut, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a joke, but I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping, feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. I felt too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was not an exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought No-To-Bac from Haskin, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, and who have cured every case. That's 'Fraud' talk, a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to return our money. I would not give a public endorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it, and I can back it with a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old man who has lost all that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood.

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters. The word No-To-Bac is plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

Historical Difficulties.

What place, if any, does history hold among the sciences? Is there anything in the phenomena which she investigates, or in the means of investigation at her disposal, which should exclude her from such a place altogether? Let us begin by making some concessions. The historical student labors under several serious difficulties and is exposed to some obvious dangers. His first and most obvious difficulty arises from a lack of information. The student of modern history feels this comparatively little; the mediaevalist feels it more; the student of antiquity, except for a few short periods in the history of Greece and Rome, feels it most of all. How little do we know of ancient Assyria and ancient Egypt! How little can we hope to know! How dark are the dark ages! How shadowy the personalities of Pericles and Justinian, of Attila and Theodoric! How many empires have perished, like the Mexican, and left scarce a wreck behind! How small a portion of the world is illuminated at any one epoch by the light of recorded fact! But such gaps are not found in history alone. Even astronomy has its dark spots. There are shady spaces, to say the least, in evolutionary biology. There survive only tantalizing fragments of the old Etruscan tongue. Shall we ever know what is on the other side of the moon, or bridge the gulf between organic and inorganic matter?—The National Review.

Use of the Senate.

Sir John Macdonald, the first prime minister of Canada, was fond of relating this story to illustrate the need of an Upper House:

"Of what use is the Senate?" asked Jefferson, as he stood before the fire with a cup of tea in his hand, pouring the tea into the saucer.

"You have answered your own question," replied Washington.

"What do you mean?"

"Why did you pour that tea into the saucer?"

"To cool it."

"Even so," said Washington, "the Senate is the saucer into which we pour legislation to cool."

The theory of evolution has revolutionized botany. We look now upon a flower, not as an independent creation, but as a form which began centuries ago in a more primitive outline, and has adapted its shape to the present. We look upon the flower from the point of view of structural botany, and then from that of the philosophical botany, or what we may call the Darwinian point of view.

Virtue, if not in action, is a vice; and when we move not forward we go backward.

THE NORTH POLE.

Far toward the north, so tall, so far,
One tallest ice shaft staidward stood,
Stood as it were itself a star,
From the plain to the sisterhood.
Tip top the plumes of the sisterhood,
Upward a huge white polar bear.
He pushed his awarthen up and out,
And walked the North Star round about.
Below the Great Bear of the main,
The upper main, as if his mate,
Chained with a star linked chain.
A world so dazzling white, man durst
Not face the flashing searchlight
From heaven's high built battlements
And high heaven camp of cloud wreathed
tents.
And boom! boom! boom! from sea or shore
Came one long deep, continuous roar.
As if God wrought, as if the day,
The first six pregnant, mother morn,
Had not quite gone their ways.
What word is fitting but the Word
Here in this vast world fashioning?
What tongue can name the nameless Lord?
What hand lay hand on anything.
Come, let us coin new words of might
And massiveness to name this light.
This largeness, largeness everywhere!
White rivers hanging in the air,
Ice fed through all eternity!
Say, people! it were profane to say:
We dare not bend our heads
—Joachim Miller, in Overland.

A TANGLED SKEIN.

"Mary!" cried the low voice of Henry Ashton. The maiden looked up.
"Mary! I have much to tell you—will you listen to me awhile, only for a moment?" and he spoke fast and eagerly.
"A moment only, you say—well, I suppose I must—but what a beautiful butterfly that is! Oh, for the dear, sweet, tiny thing! Do, pray, try and catch it for me!"
Ashton was stung to the heart. He had been on the point of declaring his long cherished passion for Mary Derwentwater, and he felt that she knew not only the depth of his affection, but that the words trembling on his lips were an avowal of his love. Her light heartedness at once changed the current of his feelings. Often had he heard others say that his beautiful cousin was a coquette, and more than once had she trifled with his own feelings. He had hoped that her conduct was the result of a momentary whim, but this last act displayed a confirmed heartlessness of which an hour before he would not have deemed her capable. He sighed and was silent.
"Oh, dear, how ungallant you are," continued his cousin. "The beautiful creature will really escape, and I do no love butterflies!"
"It is gone."
"So it is. I shall never forgive you. Don't ask me to," said Mary, affectedly.
"Then we must part without it," said Henry, carelessly. "Leave to-morrow and shall visit Europe before I return. It may be years—it may be forever—that I shall be absent."
"Why, Harry, you jest," said his companion, struggling to appear composed, although she felt how cold and pale her cheeks had grown. "You are not in earnest," and she laid her soft white hand—that hand whose touch made every nerve of Ashton thrill—on her lover's arm, looking up into his face with her dark and melting eyes. But the cord had been stretched until it broke, and she snapped and her influence over Ashton was gone. He half averted his head as he answered, coldly:
"I do not jest, especially with a friend."
The tone, the emphasis, the manner, all stung the pride of Mary. She felt that his censure was just, and yet she spurned it. Her hand fell from his arm, and she said, in a low voice, "Then I will not ask you to stay. But as it is late, and you will have your preparations to make, I will not intrude on your time," and courtesying she withdrew.
"And this is the being in whom I had garnered up all my heart's best affections," exclaimed Harry, when he found himself alone. "This the divinity I have adored with a fervor no mortal bosom ever yet felt, and she could talk, heartlessly talk, of the merest trifle when she saw that my whole heart was bound up in her. Oh! would that we had never met. But my delusion is over. I will fly, Mary! Mary! little did I dream that my love would meet such a return!"
Mary hurried to her chamber, and locking the door she flung herself on the bed and burst into a flood of tears. How bitterly she reproached herself that her momentary coquetry had lost the love of the only being for whom she cared. She did not disguise from herself her affection; she could scarcely tell why she yielded to the impulse of that fatal moment; but she felt that she had lost irrevocably the esteem and affection of her cousin. She would have given worlds to recall the last hour. Even now she might, by seeking him and throwing herself at his feet, perhaps regain his love. She rose to do so. But when her hand was on the lock she thought he might spurn her. She hesitated. In another instant her pride had gained the mastery.
"No—I cannot—I dare not. He will turn away from me. He will despise me. Oh! that I had never, never said those idle words," and flinging herself upon the bed she wept long and bitterly.
Mary appeared that evening at the supper table, but in the cold, averted looks of Ashton she saw only new cause for pride. The evening passed off heavily. As the time came for retiring Harry approached her to bid her farewell. She thought her heart would burst her bodice, but commanding her emotion by a violent effort she returned his adieu as calmly as if given.
Henry Ashton had known his lovely cousin scarcely two years, but during that time she had seemed to him a divinity. Never in his wildest dreams had he imagined a countess—a princess—so amazingly beautiful

than he, and to her accordingly he had given his heart with a devotion which had become a part of his nature. But much as he adored his cousin he was not wholly blind to her faults.
He saw that she loved admiration, and he feared she was too much of a flirt. Yet his love had gone on increasing, and he fancied not without return. Led on by his hopes he had, during a temporary visit to her father's house, seized an opportunity to declare his passion, but how the half-breathed avowal was checked we will not recapitulate. Need we wonder at this sudden resolution to fly from her presence and by placing the ocean between them to eradicate a passion for one whom he now felt to be unworthy of him? Few men could be more energetic than Henry Ashton. In less than a week he had sailed for Europe.
How Mary wept at his departure! A thousand times she was on the point of writing to recall him, but her pride as often prevented the act. She hoped he might yet return. Surely, she said, he who had once loved her so deeply, and who must have known that his affection was returned, would not leave her forever. Hour after hour she would sit watching the gate for his return, and hour after hour she experienced all the bitterness of disappointment. When, at length, she read in the newspaper that he had really sailed, she gave one long, loud shriek, and fell senseless to the floor. A fever that ensued brought her to the very brink of the grave.
Ashton went forth upon the world an altered, almost a misanthropic man. His hopes were withered, his first dream of love had vanished; he felt as if there was nothing for him to live for in this world. His mind became almost diseased. He loathed society, then he veered to the other extreme and craved for excitement. He sought relief in travel. He crossed the steppes of Tartary, he traversed the deserts of Arabia, he lived among the weird and weary monuments of Egypt, and for many years he wandered a stranger to civilization, seeking only one thing—to forget. He never inquired after his family, never to think of Mary. Like the fabled victim in the olden legend he spent years in the vain search after that Lethe whose waters are reserved for death alone. He found it not.
And Mary, too, was changed. She rose from that bed of sickness an altered being. Never had she known the full depth of her affection until the moment when she found herself deserted. The shock almost killed her; and though she recovered after a long and weary sickness, it was to discard all her old habits, and to assume a quieter—yet, oh! how far more beautiful—demeanor than in her days of unmitigated joy. She felt that Henry was lost to her forever, yet she derived a melancholy pleasure in living as if the eye of her absent lover was upon her. She directed her whole conduct so as to meet his approbation. Alas! he was far away; she had not heard from him for years; perhaps, too, he might be no more; then why this constant reference of all she did to his standard of excellence? It was her deep abiding love that did it all.
Four years had passed when Ashton found himself again in America, and sitting, after dinner, with one of his most intimate friends at the table of the hotel. Some time passed in silence. At length his companion spoke.
"You have not seen Mary Derwentwater yet, have you, Harry?"
Ashton answered calmly, with a forced effort, in the negative.
"You must not positively delay it. Do you know how beautiful she has grown?—far more beautiful than when you went away, although then you thought her surpassingly lovely." He paused.
"I have not heard from the family for years," said Ashton at length, feeling that his companion expected some reply.
"Then you know nothing of her?—push up some of the almonds—why, dear fellow, she is irresistible. But she is different from what she used to be; her beauty is softer, though now, as you say, she is more beautiful than ever. She is a little more of a little, for she is a great favorite of mine—she now goes by the name of the cold beauty. A married man like myself can speak a little warmly, you know, without fear of having his heart called in, as the bribe of his head. And do you know that my wife suspects you of having worked the reformation?" Ashton started and was almost thrown off his guard. "It began immediately after a long illness, that happened a few weeks after you sailed."
Ashton was completely bewildered. He had now for the first time heard of Mary's sickness. His eyes wandered from that of his companion, and he felt his cheek flushing in spite of himself. He covered his embarrassment, however, by rising. His companion continued:
"And now, Harry, let us stroll down Broadway, for, to tell the truth, I promised my wife to bring you home with me. Beside, Mary is there, and I've no doubt," he continued, jocularly, "you are dying to meet her."
Ashton could not answer; but he followed his friend into the street, conscious that Mary and he must meet, and feeling that the sooner it was done the better. His companion during their walk ran on in his usual gay style, but Harry scarcely heard a word that was said. His thoughts were full of his cousin. Had she, indeed, become cold to all other men from love of himself? Strange and yet delicious thoughts whirled through his mind, and he woke only from his abstraction on finding himself in the presence of his cousin, in Seacourt's drawing room. Mary was on a visit to Mrs. Seacourt, and did not know of Ashton's intended coming until a few minutes before he made his appearance. Devotedly as she loved her cousin, she would have given worlds to escape the interview; but retreat was impossible without exposing the long treasured secret of her heart. She nervously herself accordingly for the meeting and succeeded in assuming a sufficiently composed demeanor to greet her cousin without betraying

her agitation. He exchanged the commonplace compliment of the occasion with her, and then took a seat by Mrs. Seacourt, who had been one of his old friends. Mary felt the neglect; she saw he did not love her. That night she wept bitter tears of anguish.
"And yet I cannot blame him. Oh, no!" she exclaimed, "it is all my own fault. He once loved me, and I have heartlessly flung that affection from me which I would give worlds now to win. But I must dry these tears; I must not betray myself. We shall meet daily, for he cannot help coming here, and to shorten my visit would lead to suspicions. I must, therefore, school myself to disguise the secret of my heart."
And Ashton did come daily, and although his conversation was chiefly devoted to Mrs. Seacourt, he seemed neither to seek nor avoid his cousin. Now and then he found himself in a conversation with her, and he thought of old times. But the memory of their last interview came across him at such moments like a blight.
"How wonderfully Ashton has improved since his travels," said Mrs. Seacourt one morning as she and Mary sat tête-à-tête, sewing; "and, you know," continued she, looking archly at her companion, "that I deem myself indebted to you for his charming visits?"
Mary felt the blood mounting to her brow and she stooped to pick up a stitch.
"Oh, you are always jesting, Annie; you know it is not so."
"We shall see. I prophesy that this afternoon, when we go to the exhibition, he will escort you and leave Miss Thornbury to Seacourt's nephew."
Mary's heart beat so she could scarcely answer, but she managed to reply:
"Don't, my dear Mrs. Seacourt, don't tease me this way. You know, indeed you know, Ashton cares nothing for me," and she felt how great a relief would have been a flood of tears could she have indulged in them.
Mrs. Seacourt smiled archly and said no more.
The afternoon came. The little company were assembled in the drawing room. Ashton entered just as the ladies were rising to go. Mary was almost hidden in one corner so fearful was she of attracting the railway of Mrs. Seacourt, by placing herself near the entrance and in Ashton's way. Her very sensitiveness produced the effect she wished to avoid. The gentlemen naturally sought partners nearest them, and for a moment she was left alone. She thought she would have fainted when she saw her cousin cross the room and offer to be her escort.
They proceeded to the exhibition. For the first time for years Ashton's arm upheld that of Mary. At first both were embarrassed; but each made an effort, and they soon glided into conversation on different subjects. What a relief it was to Mary that night to think she had been alone, as it were, with her cousin without being treated with neglect. From that day the visits of Ashton to Mrs. Seacourt's increased in frequency, yet there was nothing marked in his attentions to Mary. Indeed, he still continued to converse chiefly with his friend's wife, though he did not openly avoid her guest. Mary grew more and more tremulously alive to his presence, and at times, when she would detect his eye bent on her, half sadly, half abstractedly, her heart would flutter wildly and a delicious hope would momentarily shoot across her mind, but soon to fade as quickly.
One morning Ashton entered the drawing room and found her alone. She was untangling a skein of silk. She arose and said, with some embarrassment:
"Mrs. Seacourt is upstairs. I will ring for her."
"Not for the world, if she is in any way engaged. I can await her pleasure."
There was a silence of some minutes. Mary could scarcely breathe and knew not what to say. Her fingers refused to perform their duty, and the skein of her silk became more and more entangled.
"Shall I help you?" said Ashton, approaching her. "My patience used to be a proverb with you."
Mary could not trust herself to answer, for her fingers were actually trembling with agitation. She felt she could have sunk into the floor. She proffered the silk without looking up. Ashton took hold of one end while she retained the other. Neither spoke; but Mary's bosom heaved tumultuously, while Ashton felt his heart in his throat. At length, in mutually untangling the skein, their hands met. The touch thrilled them like lightning, Ashton almost unconsciously retained the hand of his cousin in his own. She trembled violently.
"Mary!" he said.
She looked, half doubtingly, half timidly, up.
"Mary, we love each other—do we not?" There was no answer, but as he pressed the fingers lying passively in his grasp the pressure was gently returned, and, bursting into tears, his cousin fell upon his bosom.
And Ashton and Mary have been wedded for years, but their honeymoon still continues, for they have not yet quarreled.

The Danger of Hysterism.

It is told of Van Amburg, the great tamer, that on one occasion, while in a barroom, he was asked how he gained his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I'm not in the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eyes on theirs. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting nearby, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the room to me, and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself up, rose from his seat and came slowly across to the lion tamer. When he was close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburg a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clean over the chair, with the remark: "You'll stare at me like that, won't you?"

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Already Settled.—His Own Style.—The Returned Traveler.—An Oriental Blessing.—Etc., Etc.

ALREADY SETTLED.
Pastor—What are they going to name your new twin brothers, Willy?
Willy—Thunder and Lightning.
Pastor—Why, Willy, you must be mistaken!
Willy—Well, anyhow, that's what Pop called 'em, when the nurse brought 'em in!

HIS OWN STYLE.
Harry—I always wear a hat to suit my head; hang the style.
Dick—Yes; I notice that a soft hat is your favorite.

THE RETURNED TRAVELER.
She—Have you ever been through algebra?
He—Yes, but it was in the night and I didn't see much of the place.

AN ORIENTAL BLESSING.
Albert—Didn't the Eastern women always have their sandals strapped on tight, mamma?
Mamma—I think they did, Albert; why?

Albert—Because it must have been a great thing for their naughty little boys.

MAXIMS IN PRACTICE.
"Why are you silent?" she whispered, to him who never could show a Nickle, and softly he answered:
"It's money that talks, don't you know."

HER EXCUSE FOR LIVING.
My madcap girl annoyed me so I could not feel forgiving.
But, scolding hard, I asked her what Excuse she had for living.
And promising she would not add One more to her offenses,
She wept and said, "At least it saves My funeral expenses."

A SPITEFUL RIVAL'S REMARK.
"Miss Oldgirl got off that joke very gracefully."
"Ah, what are you saying? Why, she couldn't get off a street car gracefully."

SHE HAD HIM THERE.
"Women have no inventive faculty," sneered Mr. Cumso.
"Haven't they?" replied his wife, "I suppose you never heard of the Belle telephone."

MR. SPRIGGS'S LITTLE JOKE.
Mr. Spriggs was complaining because so much effort was required in succeeding even so poorly as he did.
"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Spriggs, "did you ever get anything without working hard for it?"
"Yes, I have," he said, discontentedly.
"Oh, I guess not," insisted Mrs. Spriggs.
"But I know I have."
"What was it, I'd like to know?"
"A bad cold, my dear," and Mr. Spriggs took heart again and smiled.

THE EXCEPTION.
A small boy on Third street had some difficulty with the neighbor's children during the afternoon, and that night he was not feeling in a very Christian spirit. After he had gone to bed his mother came in to tuck him away snugly.
"Did you say your prayers?" she inquired.
"Yes, ma'am."
"And did you pray for the heathen?"
The boy was slow to answer.
"Yes, ma'am, I did," he said at last, "all of them, except them next door."

CORNERED.
"I am in despair!" cried the poet.
"What's the trouble?"
"Got to write a summer poem for a magazine in freezing weather, with coat \$6 a ton, and not a spark of poetic fire!"

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.
"You are always talking about how children ought to be trained, Maria," said Mr. Billus, "but I can't see that Johnny improves a particle in his behavior at the table."
"And you are always telling how easy it would be to put business on its feet again and make everybody prosperous, but I can't see that you leave any more pin money lying about the house than you ever did," retorted Mrs. Billus.

A CLEVER REPLY.
A professor wrote a paper entitled "Ancient Methods of Filtration," which was advertised as "Ancient Methods of Filtration." He was chaffed by a lady friend on the mistake.
"Oh, professor, do give us your lecture on 'Ancient Methods of Filtration.'"
"Ah, Miss —," answered the professor, who was a bachelor, "that lecture can only be delivered to a single auditor at a time, and must be illustrated with experiments."

CAPE HORN INDIANS.
The Indians of the immediate vicinity of Cape Horn are called Yahgans. Darwin summed up the descriptions of all previous observers of this race when he called them savages of the lowest grade. So they have seemed to be to all other casual observers who have followed him. But when in 1870 an English missionary came to live among them permanently, then facts which he learned about them were found so astonishing as to almost pass belief. When he had completed a lexicon of the language he found it contained forty thousand items, or ten thousand more than the highest estimate of the number in any Iroquois tongue.

They had orators, historians, poets and novelists in spite of their lack of a written language. The folklore was of the greatest interest, and their poetry was delightful, but the most remarkable part of their literature was in their tales, of which the point was found in the listener was pretty sure to think of and not directly in what the speaker said.

Buttons were used in Troy. Schliemann found over 1,800 of gold.

EX-QUEEN LILILOKALANI.

A Prisoner Awaiting Trial in Her Old Palace.

Lilikokalani, ex-queen of the Sandwich islands, is now a prisoner in the palace at Hawaii where once she held forth as supreme ruler and wielded despotic power. After the revolution failed of the people who endeavored to restore her to power, she was promptly arrested, and all evidence so far known tends to show that she was not only cognizant of the work of those sympathizing with her, but was in fact the prime mover in the revolt. Her position now is truly



EX-QUEEN LILILOKALANI.

pitiable. When deposed she was offered by the leaders of the government that replaced her own a princely income and every luxury that her desire might call for if she would peacefully accept the new condition of affairs. This she refused, and now she finds herself accused of a crime, the punishment of which will be determined by the magnanimity of the officials of the new government. Without friends influential, deprived of her possessions, a prisoner in her former home, she is truly an example of commiseration.

HOW DUTCHMEN SKATE.

Not Only a National Pastime but a Business.

Skating is a part of the business of winter Holland, as well as a healthful pastime. In many districts at this season it becomes the easiest and quickest mode of traveling from the villages and farmhouses to the market towns. The most noted display of this art, however, as a sportsman's accomplishment is at Slikkerveer, on the Maas, some miles above Rotterdam, under the direction of the Dutch Skating association. The skates used have very long runners and points curving back at the toes. The ice here is not that of the river, but a large space obtained by flooding the low ground adjacent. A party of skaters will join together, holding a long pole under their arms. At Slikkerveer, being a place very accessible from such towns as Rotterdam and Dort, most of the skaters are townsfolk, and few quaint rustic dresses are to be seen.

It is different in some of the northern and eastern provinces, especially Friesland, where the peasantry and well-to-do farmers, with the women folk, still wear their ancient costumes. The shores and isles of the Zuyder Zee, indeed, exhibit much that is curiously old fashioned in the manners and habits of the people. Volendam is on the west coast of that wide shallow gulf which the Dutch government now contemplates draining and reclaiming to the extent of two-thirds its area. The fishermen's households contain many specimens of old china or porcelain, carved woodwork, silver plate and embroidery, worth putting on the shelves of a museum.

The holiday dress of the men is a tight jacket, of maroon color, with silver buttons, which is slashed in front to show the gay red or blue shirt, huge baggy trousers, boots and furred cap; while their wives and daughters or sisters, in white muslin caps with long pendants, golden plates or golden spiral ornaments at the sides of the forehead, and frocks of thick woollen striped black and blue, make an equal show of the good old times.

The little isle of Marken, five miles out from Volendam, is a mere sand-bank or mudbank, with a thousand inhabitants living in clusters of wooden cottages, one-story, roofed with tiles and painted red, blue or green. This small isolated community is thought to be the remnant of a peculiar race, more ancient than the Hollanders of the mainland. They have customs and traditions of their own, and whenever any of them appear in the street of Amsterdam he at once excites the notice of city people. Marken will be submerged forever, but full compensation will be paid to its inhabitants if ever the Zuyder Zee draining schemes be carried into effect.

Utility of the Ants.

The different species of ants are pretty generally distributed over the globe, and on this account the naturalists infer that there is work for them to do in the great economy of the universe. In each colony males, females, neuters and sometimes soldiers are to be recognized. The males are invariably smaller than the females, and, like those of the feminine gender, have wings in their original state. The neuters, which are the workers, are without wings in any of their transformations, and the soldiers are recognized by the armor plates on their heads.

Japanese and Chinese were having a run almost equal to that which made John Gilpin celebrated.

THE CANINE HOSPITAL.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION IN NEW YORK.

Doctoring Dogs for All Kinds of Diseases.—As in Other Swell Places the Doctors' Fee are Heavy.

There are babies' hospitals, women's hospitals, city hospitals and hospitals for almost every human need in this great city, writes a New York correspondent. But lately the hospital service has been extended so as to take in and provide for dogs, and on Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, there is a flourishing dog hospital.

If your hundred dollar pet lap dog has a slight cold, or has been exposed to grip, you can come between the hours of 8 and 5 o'clock any afternoon with the patient and have him examined and prescribed for in the most skillful and scientific manner. If the cold is serious, and there are complications of cough and fever, you will have to enter him as a house patient and leave him to be treated in the hospital.

The hospital occupies a number of bright, cheery, sunny rooms over a long row of beautifully built and kept terra cotta and red pressed brick stables. There are separate rooms for the several diseases to which dog flesh is heir, and these rooms are subdivided into wards, just as in a real hospital. There are flowering plants in the windows, snowy white draperies and hangings and tiny little white enameled iron beds, all railed round, and soft wool blankets, which are kept spotlessly clean and sweet. It usually falls to the lot of the footman or coachman to bring the sick dog to the hospital, but it often happens, especially if the pet is unusually valuable, or very sick, that the mistress herself drives up to the door, mounts the short flight of steps with the little patient snugly folded in her arms.

These little animals are so wise and so loving that they seem almost human to their owners, and to see them suffer affects them as the suffering of a little, helpless child does most women. Many are the real groans and the tears shed when the owner is informed that the patient is really ill and must remain for ten days or a week to be regularly and systematically treated. The sick dogs are usually the tiny little pet dogs, and their usual trouble is a bad attack of indigestion from too many grilled bones or too much cream on their porridge.

The little Japanese spaniels and the Mexican hairless dogs often suffer from pneumonia, and sometimes die of consumption. Coming from a warmer climate, they cannot stand the severe winter. These little patients are brought in their silk lined beribboned baskets, and their owners plead hard to have them continue to sleep and rest in their luxurious little nests, but the superintendent is firm, and doggie is relieved of all superfluous wraps and trimmings and given a good warm bath, as soon as he is entered on the books as a full-fledged patient.

The doctor makes a thorough examination and then the men who serve as nurses put the little patient in one of the iron bedsteads and tuck him in securely. A ticket fastened to the head of the bed tells the name, owner, date of admission and diagnosis, so that never by any possibility could there be a mixture of pets, many of whom are so much alike that the precaution of labeling them is a very wise one.

At regular intervals the dogs are carefully fed with milk and gruel, and their medicine is administered from a slender china feeding tube or from a spoon, whichever is most agreeable to the cranky patients, for the dogs resent having strange hands laid upon them, for the majority are badly spoiled by their indulgent mistresses. From 8 until 5 o'clock the visiting hours, and most of the owners attend and cheer the little sufferers and to bring them some dainty bit which they are accustomed to have at home.

There is great rejoicing when the patient is pronounced cured and is put back into the little basket and borne home in triumph; but, on the other hand, when one has to go to the land where all good dogs go there is lamentation and weeping and mourning.

Two dollars is the fee for prescribing for a dog which is brought as an out of door patient to the hospital; the medicines, of course, are extra; \$10 will pay for a week at the hospital with the very best care and attention which it would be possible to give for a bona fide case. In some cases, where the trouble is a broken foot or a dislocated limb, are taken at \$6 or \$8, varying as to the amount of care which must be given them.

How to Treat a Cold.

We are now in what we may call the season for colds, and a well known French scientific writer, M. Henri de Parville, has been writing some notes on their prevention and cure. He points out that as soon as there is the slightest symptom of a cold the sufferer should at once rinse the mouth frequently with some antiseptic fluid, such as a solution of carbolic acid, and should inhale through the nose the smell of this fluid. This treatment serves to keep off the germs which are likely to cause a cold.

But the most curious part of his notes is that which treats of catching cold through getting one's feet wet. In this case, in addition to the treatment of the mouth and nose by disinfectants, he advocates plunging the feet into cold water. Usually, he says, people have the water as hot as they can bear it, but that is a mistake. It is likely to make the cold worse. When our feet have become chilled by the wet, obviously the first thing to be done is to make the blood circulate properly in them.

Now, warm water certainly brings the blood back to the chilled feet while they are in the hot water, but as soon as they are taken out and the temperature becomes much lower the blood again leaves the feet and returns to the inner organs, which are warmer, with the result that the cold often becomes worse.

The feet should be plunged into cold water, even into snow, for the space of forty to fifty seconds, not more. This sends the blood flying into the inner organs, where the temperature is very high, and as a consequence, it gradually goes back to the feet and stops there. The circulation being thus restored, a little energetic rubbing of the feet will maintain it. M. de Parville recommends this treatment to all who are sufferers from anemia and bad circulation.

ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS.

Converting Coal Directly Into Electricity.

"What will be the next great discovery, in electricity?" Edison was asked by a Philadelphia Press interviewer.

"Well, that," he replied, "would be a little difficult to reply to. There are so many lines and so many of us pursuing our investigations on these lines that it leaves a wide field to choose from. The fellow who solves his particular problem first can answer it, but not until the problem is solved. There are more possibilities in some lines than in others. The experimenters who are striving after high speed on railroads will, if they succeed in their object, become real epoch makers. The desire to cover distance with a remarkable speed and get there in no time is strong; but I think the general public look upon it in a wrong light. There is practically no limit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad. It is wrong to assume that there is. The only limit there could be would be at the point at which the engine and cars would break up or fly to pieces. Viewing it from the commercial standpoint it will depend on various external influences. But I think that great speed will finally be attained and it will be when we are able to obtain electricity direct from coal."

"The discovery of a way of converting coal directly into electricity will be the turning point of all our methods of propulsion. Naturally steam will be entirely superseded by the current. There will be no rollers nor any of the necessary externals which go with steam engines. We are rapidly approaching the time of the steam engine's end. The large Atlantic liners are slowly reducing their time on their trips, but that must soon stop. Then we shall have to wait until coal is turned directly into electricity. I believe it will come and then we will cross the Atlantic in four days or less. We can get 90 per cent. of the efficacy of a dynamo against 6 to 10 per cent. of an engine. The difference will be as great or greater in results under the looked for regime. We get fifteen thousand horse power or thereabouts from the liner's engine now. When we get 80,000 horse power, as we will, perhaps, we will be nearer what I look for."

"It is one thing to solve. Let some fellow follow out this line of research and get the right reaction and we shall have a wonderful revolution in many things. It will lead to treating metals by electrical reduction, and an enormous number of accomplishments. We now go to the melting point of nickel, for instance, but under the new regime we will get all reactions not now obtainable and go to the melting point of anything on earth."

The Owl Blow Out the Gas.

Mr. Dewar, of Ravenswood, is very fond of pets and he is also somewhat peculiar in his choice of them. He objects to dogs. He has four beautiful cats, and he thinks the combination might be dangerous on dog days. So he tried an owl as something hitherto untried, and altogether likely from its well known habits to be just the sort of a pet that would not annoy him. For a few months he dismissed the pet question from his mind as settled forever. One night, after carefully tucking the children in bed, he went out with the older members of his family to spend the evening. The owl, misled by the quiet of the house, began his nightly wanderings in quest of adventure.

Perhaps the light from turned down gas jets prevented him from enjoying the darkness he loved so well, or perhaps it was by accident that his flapping wings blew them out one after another. Be that as it may, when Mr. Dewar opened his front door on his return home late that night he was almost overpowered by the fumes of escaping gas. He rushed in and found his little daughter nearly suffocated. During the time he was helping to restore her—opening windows and wondering how in the world this affair had taken place—he stumbled over his pet owl lying on the floor limp and lifeless. The situation was explained, and he is now looking forward with anxiety for his monthly gas bill.

Military Honors.

Not only does the discipline of the German soldiers call for admiration; that of the civilians is no less remarkable. The other day, in the vicinity of Marlenburg, the German emperor, on his return from the maneuvers, had to drive through a little village. Suddenly and without any assignable reason his majesty was seen by the members of his suite to shake his sides and break into loud shouts of laughter. One of the gentlemen in waiting, happening to raise his eyes, began to follow the emperor's example, and the next minute the whole party went into convulsions. This is what happened: A sweep, wearing a top hat of prodigious dimensions, had just emerged from a chimney. Catching sight of the emperor, he stood perched up there like a sentry at his post and presented his brush.

Crazy on Checkers.

An Atlanta (Ga.) man is so fond of checkers that he has spent the game three hours a night for a week. He has kept this up for years, sometimes paying a partner whose time is valuable, to play with him.